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## TIME LIMIT FOR MR. O'CALLAGHAN DEFINITELY FIXED

Secretary of Labor Declares That  
the Lord Mayor of Cork  
Must Leave the United States  
by Next Sunday, February 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, must leave the United States by Sunday, next. He has no alternative in the matter. His attorneys must see to it that he departs, as that is the last day of the margin given him by the Secretary of Labor. After repeated efforts had been made to ascertain what the department was doing in the case and where the responsibility lay, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, informed the United States Senator yesterday that Mr. O'Callaghan must leave by Sunday.

The declaration of the Secretary of Labor came close on the heels of reports that Mr. O'Callaghan had said he would leave when he chose and would probably remain in the United States for another month.

From the statement made by Secretary Wilson it was deduced that the department would look to counsel for Mr. O'Callaghan to see to it that he left on schedule. The lawyers who sponsored the case were Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, and Judge J. T. Lawless of Norfolk, Virginia.

Difficulties Encountered  
The Senator who obtained the information from the Department of Labor undertook the task following the publication of reports which said that Mr. O'Callaghan had declared at Utica, New York, that he might remain here for another month or two. The experience of this United States Senator was at precisely the same as that of outsiders who had sought information from the Labor Department as to its policy in the O'Callaghan case. He was directed from pillar to post, from one bureau official to another, until he finally made a demand to talk to the Secretary of Labor, by whom he was given the assurance stated above.

In the conversation with the Secretary of Labor a most important fact transpired. Secretary Wilson, when asked why deportation was delayed, said that the President had ruled in favor of the O'Callaghan case. He declared that the President had not overruled his (Secretary Wilson's) contention, but that the President in fact had sustained his ruling in this particular case of a stayover.

State Department's Attitude  
It is possible that the Senator, who discussed the matter with Secretary Wilson over the telephone, may have misinterpreted what Mr. Wilson said in regard to the President's ruling. For there is no doubt at the State Department that President Wilson did in fact overrule the Secretary of Labor, and that the overruling established a precedent which in the future would give jurisdiction to the State Department of all stayovers seeking entry without passports. As interpreted by the State Department the ruling completely scrapped the legal fiction whereby Secretary Wilson, on the recommendation of subordinates, adjudged Mr. O'Callaghan a "seaman."

Nor was that all. It has been learned from sources not at all connected with the Department of State that President Wilson was extremely indignant over the treatment of the case by the Department of Labor. His indignation, it was said, was due to his belief that the department's management of the case indicated that certain departmental officials were by their actions aiding and encouraging the Sinn Féin agitation, of which President Wilson strongly disapproved. Then, again, he is said to have resented the legal fiction whereby Mr. O'Callaghan was adjudged a "seaman," as tending to bring the States into disrepute. He also is said to have been displeased by the assumption of discretionary power by the Department of Labor after Norman H. Davis, the Acting Secretary of State at the time, had ruled that jurisdiction lay with the Department of State.

President's Position Clear  
The conference between Secretary Wilson and Acting Secretary Davis caused the former to issue a statement directing that Mr. O'Callaghan be deported. This statement left no room for doubt as to what had occurred at the conference with the President. The order was so phrased as to indicate that the deportation would be "immediate." The leavey granted despite the order is taken as further proof of the desire of certain elements in the Department of State to show every favor to the Sinn Féin Lord Mayor.

It is true that following the decision of the President the Department of State might have intervened more actively and asked the Secretary of Labor to take prompt action. But, of course, the heads of the departments are equals in dignity and prestige, and it is quite easy to see why officials of the Department of State would not take any action that would prevent the Secretary of Labor "saving his face," as the phrase goes. At the same time it is no secret that the Department of State was not at all pleased at the dilatory tactics pursued.

## PREMIER REPLIES TO THREAT OF ENGINEERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Following an announcement that the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has presented an ultimatum to the government that unless the government order an inquiry by Tuesday into the shooting of railwaymen near Mallow railway station in Ireland, on January 31, a national strike in the United Kingdom will be called, the Prime Minister has addressed a letter to John Bromley, secretary of the society, stating that he is sending the society's resolutions to Ireland for information, but he declares at once that no threat of a national strike could be permitted to influence the government in its administration of the common law.

## SENATORS PREPARE FOR NAVAL DEBATE

Attempt to Be Made to Hold Up  
Passage of Naval Appropriation  
Bill—Broadside Expected  
From Senator Borah on Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Forces in the United States Senate that are opposed to the report submitted by the Naval Affairs Committee and that desire a further inquiry into the controversy over the battleship versus the aeroplane, and also favor a six months' naval holiday, were preparing yesterday to mobilize strength to hold up the passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in this session of Congress.

The bill is the most important of the annual appropriation bills. It would enable the government to carry out the naval program supported by the General Naval Board and endorsed by the Naval Affairs Committee after hearing testimony. Those who take issue with the board are within the committee indicated yesterday that all the issues involved would be thoroughly aired when the bill came up in the Senate.

With the situation already getting rather jammed from the legislative standpoint, the ultimatum from the opponents of a "go ahead" naval policy was taken to mean the almost certain failure of the bill in this session.

Senator Borah Preparing Broadside

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, the author of the resolution demanding a six months' holiday and a thorough investigation of the capital ship-aeroplane controversy, declared that he is getting ready to speak at length on the entire question. The Idaho Senator expressed the view that discussion in the committee was stifled and that the questions in issue were decided by the Naval Affairs Committee on ex-parte testimony. He said that the committee did not hear all the witnesses whose names were presented as competent to speak on the question, and that, in fact, the committee's report was but a reshuffle of the recommendations and the pleas of the General Board of the Navy, which might be expected to decide the issue on the traditional lines.

Senator Borah is now preparing a broadside in answer to the General Board and its supporters on the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate. He believes that he will receive considerable support when the naval bill comes up for discussion on the floor and avers that the subject is of too great importance to the American people to permit its being disposed of by such short shrift as that accorded it by the committee, which is, and always has been, composed of the "big navy" group.

Allegations Denied

Miles Polinder (R.), Senator from Washington, the chairman of the subcommittee that drafted the report, said that all the witnesses whose names were submitted and who were available were heard. He denied allegations that the committee was unduly influenced by the views of the General Board.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, the only member of the committee who voted against the report, is preparing a minority report which he will submit to the Senate in a few days. The Utah Senator will join forces with Mr. Borah on the floor to delay the passage of the navy bill until after a more thorough investigation of the problems in issue. He favors the six months' holiday proposed in the Borah resolution, and is also skeptical of the naval board's views of the capital ship, so-called, as the eternal custodian and the ultimate adjudicator of seapower.

BELGIAN ENVOY RECEIVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—The Belgian legation at Madrid has been raised to the rank of an Embassy, and the King has received the first Belgian Ambassador, Baron Borchgrave, with all the pomp and ceremony of Spanish diplomatic functions. At the same time, the Spanish Legation at Brussels is raised to an Embassy, and Marqués de Villalobar becomes Ambassador.

## RAILROAD WAGE SCHEDULE STANDS

Railway Labor Board Hands  
Down Decision Denying Ap-  
plication of American Asso-  
ciation of Railway Executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Denial of the request of the American Association of Railway Executives for the immediate abrogation of the national wage agreements existing between the railroads and their employees has been made by the United States Railroad Labor Board. The decision, which came as a surprise to both sides, was rendered before either B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, or his counsel, Frank P. Walsh, of New York, began their replies to the statement made by W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Lines, presenting the case of the railway executives.

After a conference with Mr. Walsh, Mr. Jewell told the board that his reply to the executives' request would be filed without reading. His statement charged that the request for immediate abrogation of the national agreements is a part of a conspiracy to disrupt the unions.

Reasons for Ruling

The board, in its ruling, held that it had no jurisdiction over questions involving expense of operation. The decision in part is as follows: "It is obvious that the board cannot, without evidence of the justness and reasonableness of the agreements, rules and working conditions in effect on each railroad as of December 31, 1917, find that such agreements, rules and working conditions would constitute just and reasonable rules and working conditions today. To make a decision without evidence would be an abdication of the functions of this board, and would frustrate the purposes of the Transportation Act."

"It is the judgment of the board, therefore, that the request of the Association of Railway Executives, for the immediate termination of existing rules must be, and is accordingly, denied. "The duty is imposed upon this board by the Transportation Act of determining just and reasonable wages and working conditions for employees of carriers. All questions involving the expense of operation, the necessity of railroads, and the amount of money necessary to secure the successful operation thereof are under the jurisdiction, not of this board, but of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Tactics Assailed

Mr. Jewell charged Mr. Atterbury with attempting to "stampede" the board into a position which mature consideration would prove to be indefensible, and asked for the recall of the railroad executives in order that he might furnish a list of the railroads the point of view of which he expressed.

In a communication addressed to Mr. M. Barton, chairman of the Labor Board, after hearing the board's decision, W. W. Atterbury informed its members that the present financial situation of the railroads is even worse than it was when he appeared to make his petition on January 31 and is constantly growing more urgent. He asked the board to request a statement from the Interstate Commerce Commission if there is any doubt as to the correctness of his statements.

## AMERICAN WIRELESS IN CHINA DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the resumption of the international communications conference there will doubtless be brought up the question of the Federal Telegraph Company, an American concern doing business in China, the erection of whose wireless plants in China has been protested by the British and the Japanese.

The United States Government is prepared to prove that the American contract is not monopolistic and not in violation of the "open door" treaty with China. The subject is now under discussion by the State Department and the British Foreign Office.

It was said officially yesterday that the policy of this government had been to discourage monopolies in China, the State Department having even gone so far as to withhold its approval of any arrangements of a monopolistic character which an American national might have contemplated.

It is said here that because of the "open door" policy being involved the State Department has addressed itself to the British Government instead of confining expressions of its views to the Chinese Government.

AMALGAMATED CASE GOES OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Argument in the suit brought by J. Friedman & Co. to dissolve the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was postponed until Monday when it came up in the state Supreme Court yesterday.

## TREATY IS NOT YET RATIFIED BY ARABS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Emir Faisal, former King of Syria, in his formal protest against the recently published terms of mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, points out that the Treaty of Versailles has never been ratified by the King of the Hedjaz, who considers that its provisions relative to these mandates will not lead to realization of the aims for which the Arabs fought on the side of the Allies, and that they are not in conformity with the pledges given to the King by the British Government.

The terms of the mandates, if correctly reported, the Emir asserts, will not lead King Husseini to alter his original view or to ratify the treaty. The protest reaffirms Arab friendship for Great Britain and the aspirations for self-government in alliance with Britain, in accordance with the views already expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview with Emir Faisal.

## BAVARIA PROPOSES RESISTING ENTENTE

Central Government Is Criticized  
for Accepting Allied Terms on  
Disarmament—Socialists Issue  
Counter-Protests to Junkers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The grave crisis which has suddenly arisen between the Central German and the Bavarian governments monopolizes attention here tonight. The Bavarian Government urges that Germany should resolutely oppose disarmament, as well as the reparation proposals recently formulated at Paris, whereas the Central Government is ready to accept the former.

Encouraged by the Bavarian Government, violent agitation against the Allies and the Berlin Government alike has been set loose in Bavaria. Demonstrations of protest, at which the chief speakers are officers and professors, are taking place daily. Today's Munich newspapers denounce the Allies for wishing to enslave Germany, and the German President, Chancellor and Foreign Secretary for supineness in defending Germany, and particularly Bavaria, later on. On the other hand, Bavarian Socialists, more particularly in Nuremberg and other industrial centers, are organizing a counter-agitation against what they regard as Munich's reactionary government, and in favor of disarming the citizens' guard. A proclamation issued today by the Bavarian Socialists accuses General von Ludendorff and other reactionaries of endangering German unity by opposing the Allies' decisions regarding disarmament.

Berlin Socialist newspapers, notably "Vorwärts" and "Freiheit," published tonight grave warnings, in which the German central government is urged to oppose resolutely the pretensions of the Bavarian Junkers and their reactionaries. "Vorwärts" hints that, if the Bavarian Government's standpoint prevails, and an attempt is made to resist the allied disarmament demands, the German working classes will provoke a grave internal crisis.

## HEARINGS ARRANGED ON TARIFF BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House Ways and Means Committee, which has been holding hearings for several weeks, will be ready to take up the new tariff bill on February 21, it was said yesterday. The result of the hearings so far, has been, in the opinion of the majority of the members, to emphasize the necessity for protective duties, especially on wool. Representatives from the leading wool-producing states—Ohio, Texas, Utah and Montana—have urged the stress of their situation. In the two wool-producing western states there is on hand the product of the last two years.

Practically nothing has been said for longer than that. Moreover, it is pointed out that the expense of producing wool in the United States is constantly increasing, while in other countries it is decreasing, and if the government does not do something for the protection of the wool growers the industry will be entirely destroyed. One of the dangers pointed out is competition from South Africa, which is expected within a few years to be one of the great wool-producing regions of the world.

Chemicals, too, have had ample presentation. Here the desire to protect "infant industries" which sprang up during the war from competition with reviving business in Europe has been evident.

BOLIVIAN REGIME RECOGNIZED

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Bolivian Government, headed by President Bautista Saavedra has been notified officially of its recognition by the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, says a dispatch from La Paz.

## CONFIDENCE VOTE GIVEN MR. BRIAND

French Premier Wins Provisional  
Approval of Chamber of Dep-  
utes, Which Suspends Attack  
Until After London Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday).—It was not till midnight that the long debate on the Paris accord ended in a vote which gave Aristide Briand, the Premier, a majority. As many as 387 deputies voted for him, 125 against. Thus there were nearly 100 abstentions, and generally, the Chamber expressed itself doubtfully. It extends its confidence only till after the London conference, and if Mr. Briand there makes fresh concessions, he will no longer be tolerated. It is toleration, rather than confidence, which is now extended to him.

On all hands dissatisfaction with the Paris accords was expressed. If the bellicose speech of Andrew Lefebvre, who plainly declared for a policy of forcible seizure of German territory, was deprecated by a section of the Chamber, the Bloc National majority applauded it. One newspaper critic this morning warns French public opinion to take care. France is heading for disaster, if the conceptions of the present government fail, and the Poincaré-Lefebvre combination succeeds, bringing the danger of a new war.

The position of Mr. Briand, being clearly challenged, was difficult. In the present temper of the Chamber, renunciation of the policy of force, even though it means isolation, is extremely perilous. On the other hand, it is obviously unstatesmanlike to announce that France is resolved on measures of coercion.

The moderate and able reply of Mr. Briand was, in essence, a plea for discretion. He would do everything possible to avoid a rupture with the Allies and employment of force. Mr. Briand believes that Germany can be made to pay if the Allies wait a while but he cannot envisage military operations by France alone.

Another matter on which the Premier was pressed was the percentage of indemnity which France is to receive. He was asked to demand more than the 52 per cent agreed upon at Spa. The Premier pointed out the difficulty of going back on the agreement of a previous government, approved at the time by the Chamber. He told the Chamber that the proper time to judge his work was after the London conference.

At this moment, he could only define his attitude and ask for a certain amount of liberty in negotiating. While the absence of the United States was regretted, they could not wait till after Warren G. Harding's accession before discussing the application of the Treaty.

## MAJORITY CERTAIN FOR GENERAL SMUTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Thursday).—General Smuts, the Premier, is assured of a good working majority, the following being the state of parties today: the South African Party, 67; Nationalist, 37; Labor, 9; Democrat, 1; ties, 2.

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## PROSPECTS IN THE BRITISH BY-ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Yesterday was nomination day for the Cardiganshire by-election, and Capt. Ernest Evans and Llewellyn Williams, K. C., were nominated. Among other by-elections of interest, which are pending, is that for East Woolwich, where Will Crooks, the Labor member of Parliament, has been a member since 1903. Mr. Crooks is retiring, and the local Labor Party has adopted J. Ramsey MacDonald as their candidate for the by-election. Although Mr. Crooks was returned unopposed at the general election of 1918, it is expected that a Coalition candidate will take the field, and it may be there will develop a three-cornered contest from the appearance of an "anti-waste" candidate. The electorate numbers 33,600.

## DUKE'S APPEAL FOR GOOD WILL IN INDIA

King George's Representative  
Makes Personal Appeal for  
Return to Friendly Relations  
and for Better Cooperation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

DELHI, India (Thursday).—The Duke of Connaught, after opening the Chambers of the new Indian Legislature here on Wednesday, said: "May I claim your patience and forbearance while I say a few words of a personal nature. Since I landed, I have felt around me bitterness and estrangement between those who have been, and should be, friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India."

"I know how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty, the King-Emperor, at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab. No one can deplore those events more intensely than I do myself. I have reached the time of life when I most desire to heal wounds and to reunite those who have been disunited. In what must be, I feel, my last visit to the India I love so well—here in the new capital, inaugurating the Constitution—I am moved to make you a personal appeal, but in simple words, that come from the heart, not to be coldly and critically interpreted. "My experience tells me that misunderstanding usually means mistakes on either side. As an old friend of India, I appeal to you all, British and Indians, to bury past mistakes and the misunderstandings of the past, to forgive where you have to forgive and to join hands and to work together to realize the hopes that arise from today."

The Duke then read the following message from the King: "For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their motherland. Today you have the beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire and the widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other dominions enjoy. On you, my first representatives of the people in the new councils, there rests a very special responsibility, for on you it lies, by the conduct of your business and the justice of your judgments, to convince the world of the wisdom of this great constitutional change. But on you it also lies to remember the many millions of your fellow countrymen, who are not yet qualified for a share in political life, to work for their upliftment and to cherish their interest as your own. I shall watch your work with unfailing sympathy and with resolute faith in your determination to do your duty to India and the Empire."

Warship Building Discussion

The utility of building expensive modern capital ships, with restricted steaming radius, at a speed for naval contest at long distances from the home base, which has already been pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, was then examined by this authority, as well as the need for determining one's antagonist before building capital ships was emphasized. The Germans, it was pointed out, had sacrificed everything in their high seas fleet to the offensive and defensive equalities of their vessels, cutting down bunker capacity so that their warships were suitable only for action in the North Sea, being designed for fighting England, and capable of steaming only for some three days, when a return to the base was imperative.

No warship today is able to steam at speed a distance of 3000 miles and maintain a blockade of enemy ports at that distance, and any attempt to replenish fuel at sea would lay them open, at the slow speed necessary during the operation, to destruction by submarines.

Cancellation Proposals

The effect of J. Austen Chamberlain's Birmingham speech of February 4, where he is reported to have referred to the cancellation of allied debts and to have said that representations had been made by Great Britain to the United States on this subject, another matter before the public in both countries, was discussed by the authority. It was pointed out that, while the subject of cancellation was broached in Paris during the Peace Conference, having been introduced by the French and discussed by the British, as well as by the American representatives, the matter was quite informal, and any communications with the United States had also been of that nature. The whole question is a matter of policy with regard to the effect a de-

## TALK OF FRICTION IN ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS FUTILE

Possible Causes of Difference Are  
Examined by High Authority,  
Who Demonstrates That No  
Ground Exists for Quarrel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Nothing will induce the British authorities or the British people to believe that there is any likelihood of the English and American peoples drifting apart or "treading the path leading to war," so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned, when discussing recently with a well-informed authority the subject of Anglo-American relations and the various points that are at present under consideration between the two countries.

Beginning with the question of America's participation in the oil development of Mesopotamia, it was pointed out that the supposed oil fields are centered round Mosul, which has been for some time past the scene of an Arab rising, and in order to develop oil wells in peace and safety, a large military force would be necessary to police the district and insure transportation of oil to the seaboard. The British taxpayer would certainly not stand for the expense of a military expedition for the benefit of the oil interests, and the charge added to the price of oil resulting from such policing would be prohibitive. In any event, the authority stated, no development of the oil fields can take place until the mandate is issued and a peaceful Arab state is inaugurated. As to the question whether there is a large reservoir of oil in that district, doubts are freely expressed and deliveries of oil from there in a large volume are not expected before 50 years.

Anglo-Japanese Affair

Passing to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is alleged to be a source of irritation to the United States authorities, the informant stated that the text of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been published in the United States, as well as the fact that Britain and Japan have exchanged notes agreeing that this treaty does not apply in case of war with America; in other words, if Japan becomes embroiled with America, Great Britain is not bound in any way to come to Japan's assistance. Japanese representatives have made the same statement, but still certain sections of the American press continue to cite the Anglo-Japanese alliance as an obvious danger to America and to make use of this supposed danger in advocating an incomparable American navy.

Apart from such propaganda, there seems to be nothing to explain the immense American naval building program. As to the effect of the United States approaching the British naval strength, or even exceeding it, there is little anxiety expressed here, and the informant declared that the British authorities would be willing to see naval competition eliminated by agreeing to equal fleets for both countries. This, in view of the fact that the British navy has been supreme since the defeat of the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp in 1653, is a remarkable concession and shows with what trust America is regarded by the British people.

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dition one way or the other will have on world trade and finances. While America, the informant said, has loaned a total of \$1,984,000,000 to the Allies, of which \$944,000,000 was to the United Kingdom, Great Britain, on the other hand, has loaned the Allies \$1,550,000,000. It is also said that, of the amount loaned by America to Great Britain, a considerable amount of it was loaned in turn to the Allies, thus giving America the indorsement of Great Britain, to which she could look instead of to the Allies for repayment.

Obviously, if Great Britain and America could, between them, agree to cancel their loans to the Allies, and these loans are to all intents and purposes equal in amount, the exchange would be immediately benefited, and trade would at once feel the effects of this generous treatment. The Allies certainly cannot send to America interest on loans in gold, the amount of which would be approximately \$100,000,000 per annum, so that payment must be made to America in the form of excess of exports from these countries over the imports they receive from America.

#### Foreign Trade Aspect

This will naturally militate against American foreign trade and cut down America's excess of exports over imports. In any event, the informant stated, Great Britain is ready to enter into discussions with the American Treasury in order to come to an arrangement regarding the funding of the debt, which, as was pointed out in a recent cable to The Christian Science Monitor, will probably be established along the lines of deferred payments, as has been proposed for the German reparations.

In conclusion, the informant stated that all these questions, and others pending, are matters on which agreement can readily be reached through frank, open discussions between the British and American representatives, and at no time have the authorities here felt that anything could occur to disturb the present amicable relations between the two countries, arising from any subject which may come up for discussion between them.

#### Ambassador's Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday)—The alleged statement by a high official of the Foreign Office: "We are treading a path leading to war" with the United States, which now has been attributed to Sir Auckland Geddes, who is at present in London, received a categorical and flat denial by the British Ambassador to the United States, when interviewed this morning by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Apart from this, Sir Auckland did not care to make a further announcement, or to discuss in any way Anglo-American relations.

The incident is considered in London as most unfortunate, and it is learned elsewhere that there were 15 press representatives assembled, when Sir Auckland addressed them, and 14 of them, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, say that no such statement as has been attributed to Sir Auckland was ever made, nor any warning given by him. Much of the informal conversation, which was along the lines of statements given to American press representatives during the war by high officials of the government, the understanding that the name of the official, or the source of the information would not be divulged, consisted of a discussion of the responsibilities of newspaper correspondents, and the part they could play by maintaining the right perspective of events, avoiding exaggeration and correcting public ignorance.

The importance of friendly Anglo-American relations was, of course, dealt with at the same time, but nothing was said which would justify the reports cabled to America by one of those present.

#### PORTUGUESE CRISIS THOUGHT IMMINENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LISBON, Portugal (Thursday)—There is a general impression that the government is in difficulties and a crisis imminent. A ministry composed of Liberals and Democrats is spoken of. The Finance Minister says the present ministry is unpopular with financial interests because it considers only the interests of the people, and says also that there is an arrangement between the finance interests and the Monarchist agents to force a dissolution and that the government's cancellation of wheat and coal contracts, which were not to the national advantage, has set strong interests against them.

#### EXPRESS RATES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, OTTAWA, Ontario.—By order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, an increase of 35 per cent in first class, and of 25 per cent in second class rates is permitted to Canadian express companies. In addition international express rates have been increased by 25 per cent, effective from February 4. The order followed a lengthy hearing by the board, to which it was represented by the companies that a substantial increase in revenues was necessary if continued service to the public was to be given.

#### SEDITIONARY REMARKS CHARGED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Six Roman Catholics who were arrested on Tuesday night during a parade in protest against the bombing of the home of Archbishop Moza were placed yesterday at the disposal of the Attorney-General, who will bring them to trial. They are charged with making seditious utterances during the parade, which was attended with some disorder.

## CALDER COAL BILL AMENDMENT ASKED

Samuel Gompers Urges Provision That Would Prevent Proposed Law Being Used Against Labor, as Other Laws Have Been

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Testifying before the Senate Manufacturing Committee yesterday, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, strongly urged amending the Calder coal bill in such a way that its provisions could not be used against labor. He predicted this request on past experience, which clearly showed, he said, that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Clayton Act and the Lever act had been interpreted by the judiciary so as to curb the constitutional rights and guarantees of labor.

He instanced the injunction issued by Judge A. B. Anderson at Indianapolis against the United Mine Workers of America, under the Lever act, as a typical example of violation of the legal immunity guaranteed labor unions in the Clayton act and taken for granted when the American Federation of Labor abstained from opposing the Lever act.

"If you aim to pass this piece of legislation," Mr. Gompers declared, "pass it with the provision that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations instituted for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, and other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

Provisions of the proposed Calder bill, in so far as they do and may be interpreted to apply to labor, were characterized by Mr. Gompers as a "dangerous step backward." He similarly classified the present industrial relationship law now in force in Kansas.

"All this regulation and all these attempts to curb the workers in the exercise of their normal and rightful activities to protect themselves, their rights and their interests," Mr. Gompers declared, "are not only backward steps, but they will not nor will they ever become effective. These restrictive laws do not prevent strikes. They only make the laboring man become more bitter and arouse his most acute feelings. They seldom do and seldom can restore anything like the feeling which exists among free men who negotiate their own differences, even, it may be, after a struggle or after a strike."

Mr. Gompers condemned the Lever act in that it had been interpreted, he said, by some courts to apply to labor as well as to profiteers. "I predicted that unless the Lever act was changed or an amendment added to the bill, the courts would interpret that law to apply to the activities of the working people rather than to the profiteers. I, therefore, endeavored to prevent the enactment of this bill."

#### The Indianapolis Injunction

"An effective use made of the Lever law was in the case of the Anderson injunction against John Lewis, William Green and the other members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. This injunction not only forbade these men from doing specific things, but it also was mandatory, making them do things which they did not want to do."

Before this law was enacted, Mr. Gompers stated, he had received assurances from the Attorney-General and many other government officials that it would not apply to labor.

"The word of the United States Government was ruthlessly broken," Mr. Gompers declared. "Labor, therefore, looks upon the Calder coal bill with very great concern. It resents any law which places the men who are dealing in coal, in iron, in steel, in pork, or in beef, in the same category with the men and women who toil. Section Six of the Clayton act was for the specific purpose of differentiating between the business man and the laborer. If the laboring man enters into any business for profit, then he must come under the same category as the business man, but so long as he performs business as a wage earner and gives service, the attributes of the laboring man must be recognized. You cannot separate labor from the laborer."

#### STATE TROOPS GUARD CARS IN TROY STRIKE

ALBANY, New York.—Fifty state troopers were sent to Troy yesterday to assist local authorities in controlling the situation growing out of the United Traction Company's attempts to operate trolley cars with strikebreakers. Troopers were called out to aid the Albany police in quelling disturbances, and there are now 103 on duty here. Three cars were operated yesterday in Albany and one in Troy. The car in Troy stopped soon after it left the barns because wires had been cut. In Albany, for the first time since the company began to run cars with imported crews, passengers were seen to board them yesterday.

#### SEIZED LIQUOR MAY BE SOLD TO HOSPITALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Sale to hospitals of more than 50,000 gallons of seized liquors held by the customs offices at various ports of the country is under consideration by the Treasury Department. Protests have been received from collectors of customs because of the responsibility they declare is imposed upon them in keeping these liquors in

safety. The collectors also assert they have been more or less embarrassed in disposing of the liquor because of the recent prohibition against sales to other than wholesale druggists. Since wholesale druggists now can get all the liquor they need from the wholesale liquor dealers and as the liquors held by the customs are in odd lots and sizes, the druggists have not been particularly attracted by the condemned intoxicants.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled that the Treasury may dispose of these liquors to hospitals and similar institutions in good standing under proper precautions to insure use for legal purposes.

## JAPANESE ISSUE VIEWS WITHHELD

Substantial Progress Is Made Toward Agreement, States Secretary Colby, Who Says Publicity Might Lead to Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—For the time being, at least, the State Department does not deem it advisable that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations should be given "the comparison of views" and the preliminary recommendations for a settlement of the California-Japanese issue which have been prepared in extensive conversations between Roland S. Morris, the United States Ambassador to Japan, and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in a letter addressed yesterday to Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader of the Senate and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, refused to grant the request of the latter for the text of the recommendations for an agreement to be submitted by the State Department.

In refusing to grant the request of the Massachusetts Senator, the Secretary of State declared that though pour parlers had been going on for some time and although "substantial progress has been made" toward the ultimate solution of the issue, "there is no agreed text of which a copy could be communicated to the committee in advance of the regular submission of whatever convention may be ultimately signed."

Mr. Colby pointed out that the partial recommendations made by the two ambassadors are still "the subject of examination," and observed that premature discussion or publicity might defeat the aims of both governments. It is understood that Senator Lodge presented the request to the State Department because of representations made by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, who has charged that the proposed agreement would be detrimental to the interests of his State and redound to the advantage of Japan. Senator Johnson said recently that he had assurances that no action on the California-Japanese issue would be taken in this session of Congress.

#### Secretary Colby's Letter

Following is the text of the Colby letter:

"My Dear Senator Lodge: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date requesting, if not incompatible with the public interest, that I furnish the committee with a copy of the agreement reached by the Japanese Ambassador and Mr. Morris."

"Permit me to say that this request indicates a misapprehension of the status of the pour parlers which have been going on for some time past with a view to reaching a friendly understanding as to the scope and terms of a conventional agreement yet to be negotiated by the plenipotentiaries of Japan and the United States, when they shall have been duly empowered to that end. While I think I am warranted in saying that substantial progress has been made toward an ultimate agreement, there is no agreed text of which a copy could be communicated to the committee in advance of the regular submission of whatever convention may be ultimately signed."

"I think you and the committee will readily concede that any communication of a record which is practically that of a preliminary comparison of views, coupled with recommendations which are still the subject of examination, would be premature, and might tend to defeat rather than aid an eventual settlement of a question which has been the source of much misunderstanding and misinterpretation for a period of many years."

"I am, my dear Senator Lodge, very sincerely yours,

BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

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A Solid Pullman Train De Luxe  
New York to  
Palm Beach and Miami  
Leave Penna. Terminal New York  
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SUPERIOR SERVICE  
5 Through Trains Daily  
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215 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## RENEWAL SEEN OF ENEMY PROPAGANDA

Disclosures Connected With Incident Related by Commander of American Legion Said to Show Renewal of Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In congressional circles there was keen interest displayed yesterday in the incident that occurred on the previous day when, at the close of the session of the executive committee of the American Legion, F. W. Galbraith, commander of the organization, had a sharp clash with Edmund von Mach, who has been conducting a campaign for the withdrawal of French black troops from the German zone of occupation. He had come to Washington to ask the commander of the Legion to speak at a mass meeting in New York on February 28.

The mere fact that Mr. von Mach is interesting himself in the presence of black troops in the zone of occupation might not be of any great significance. But the intense activities of the past few weeks and the flooding of the offices of senators and representatives with petitions calling for action by the United States to urge the withdrawal of these troops served to focus attention at the meeting between Mr. Galbraith and Mr. von Mach. The fact that the latter had figured prominently in investigations of German propaganda during the war was recalled.

The commander of the American Legion was told by Mr. von Mach that several members of Congress, including William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, had promised to speak at the protest meeting on condition that the Legion commander would also speak. Mr. Galbraith, however, had promised to speak had made their engagements on no such conditions.

#### Propaganda Scented

Mr. Galbraith interpreted the maneuver as an effort to use the American Legion to cause a rift between the United States and France in the midst of the German sympathizers in this country.

"I told him," said the Legion commander, "that he was making a bold and audacious attempt to use a national organization devoted to the service of the country to further a purpose to which he had devoted his life."

Senators and representatives began at once to consider the many petitions that had been received in their mail fostering this movement. The petitions were, within singular consistency, directed from sources which were distinctly of the German-hyphen variety. Several of these petitions were identical in form, indicating clearly, it is said, that they were directed from a central organization.

#### Hand of German Alliance

The incident also gave significance to the recent charge made by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to Frank E. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, to the effect that these petitions were part of a general pro-German propaganda. There was talk of an investigation, many senators believing that the German-American Alliance, which was believed to be extinct, is raising its head in a form of a multiplicity of organizations scattered throughout the country. Much of the outcry is directed against the indemnity imposed on Germany by the allied nations is believed to have its inspiration in these same quarters.

Some of the literature received indicates the thorough organization of the campaign. Among the pamphlets and periodicals is a copy of George Sylvester Viereck's "The American Monthly," for January, the entire back page consisting of an appeal signed by Mr. von Mach on behalf of the "Campaign Fund Against the Horrors of the Rhine." The treasurer is set down as Dr. Franz Koempel, 10 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner 150th Street, New York City.

#### Appeal to Irish Champions

In this publication Mr. von Mach asserts that within the 12 weeks previ-

#### COOK'S Travel Service

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS  
WEST INDIES—The splendidly equipped R. R. "Tina" of the United Fruit Company, sailing March 12, will carry our last Tropical Touring party this season. Utmost care has been taken in the working out of the itinerary, which includes visits to HAVANA, PANTAGO, JAMAICA, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, etc. Allocated twenty-three days of rest and enjoyment.

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## LEGISLATURE IN MANITOBA OPENS

No Comprehensive Program Fore-casted as Government Is Uncertain How It Will Fare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The first session of the sixteenth Legislature of Manitoba which, owing to the present complicated political situation, promises to be unusually interesting, was opened yesterday afternoon by Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor, amid all the impressive ceremonial of peace time.

The speech from the throne did not forecast a comprehensive legislative program, because the government, which has a minority of the members in the House, is uncertain how it will fare during the session. The establishment of a Civil Service Department to care for indigent children is to be provided for in a bill to be submitted. Reference is made to the acute housing shortage and to the impossibility of obtaining any further loans to build more houses. The Joint Council of Industry, formed last summer to bring together parties in industrial disputes, and by the elimination of misunderstandings to cooperate for the betterment of the community, has attracted attention outside of Manitoba by its successful operation.

#### Hydro-Electric Schemes

Reference was made to hydro-electric development and the possibility that in the near future most of the larger towns in the Province will be supplied with power under a government scheme. The speech predicted that mining, which is experiencing a recrudescence, will become such an eventuality, and that the Legislature may have to consider the provision of transportation facilities in the mineral area.

The Assembly includes four distinct groups, Liberals, Independent Farmers, Labor, and Conservatives. The government controls only 21 out of a total of 55 seats, but still has a majority over any one group. What it fears is a complete or partial fusion of any of the Opposition parties, and T. C. Norris, the Premier, anticipating such an eventuality, tried unsuccessfully to obtain the support of the next strongest party, the Independent Farmers.

Among the legislation which is expected to be introduced into the House is a bill providing for a provincial income tax, and it is believed that the government will set into troubled waters on either this bill or the budget, in view of the charges of extravagance which have been leveled against it. While it is predicted that an election will be forced next fall, it is held improbable that this will meet the approval of the Independents, who form the next largest group, and would have to form a government if Mr. Norris resigned.

#### By-Election Result

The possibility would then confront them of losing their hard-earned seats to the United Farmers of Manitoba, who determined at their recent convention to participate in provincial politics. Thus, if an election becomes imminent, it may after all be the means of saving the present government as it is believed the Independents would rather lend their allegiance to Mr. Norris and retain their seats in the House than contest the field with the United Farmers organization, which they defied in participating in politics.

In the by-election on Monday in the Lakeside constituency occasioned by the appointment of Col. C. D. McPherson to the position of Minister of Public Works, he was returned with a majority of 157, after a severe contest in which every cabinet minister participated.

#### INQUIRY DEMAND DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Reiterating a previous statement that "this

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY WORK  
GREAT FALLS, Montana.—Part of the 2000 unemployed men here, who were given jobs on city work by Mayor Newman at \$5 a day, are out of work again because water works employees, members of the Federal Union, threatened to walk out unless the emergency employees were given \$5.50 a day.

#### PRINTERS CUT PAY VOLUNTARILY

GADSDEN, Alabama.—Gadsden union printers have voluntarily reduced their pay from 75 cents to 65 cents an hour. They gave as their reason the belief that the time had arrived for labor to do its part in returning conditions to a normal basis.

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is not the time to increase wages or to modify conditions of work which are unassured in other lines of endeavor," W. R. Driver Jr., general manager of The New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, has refused to agree to the establishment of a publicly constituted board of inquiry to consider these matters. "If you still insist upon forcing your contention," he says, "I can only point out that in the states in which these companies operate there are publicly and lawfully constituted tribunals which have jurisdiction to consider such matters."

#### MOTION PICTURE CENSOR URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, EDMONTON, Alberta.—Concerted effort to bring about an improvement in the standard of motion pictures exhibited in Alberta will be started by the Social Service League. The question of motion pictures has been dealt with from time to time by the local Council of Women, but with little results. Recent occurrences in the city have made it apparent that some immediate action is necessary, and at a mass meeting of prominent citizens it was decided to endeavor to have the control and censorship of motion picture performances in Alberta placed by the government under the Department of Education, to secure stricter supervision of vaudeville shows by the city authorities, and to have a commission of the Dominion Government investigate the whole question.

#### BOARD OF ALDERMEN CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—The New York York Democratic Club has adopted resolutions criticizing the Board of Aldermen for delaying for a year steps to seat the two Socialist candidates contesting returns in the Eighth and Twelfth districts. The aldermen waited for more than a year before making an official recount and the result favored the Socialists.

#### CALIFORNIA CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, LOS ANGELES, California.—Congressman Charles H. Randall, the only straight-out prohibitionist in Congress, has begun his campaign for reelection at the special election called by Gov. W. D. Stephens for February 15. There are three active candidates in the field, all of whom will run without party designation. These are Congressman Randall, City Commissioner J. J. Hamilton and W. F. Lineberger.

#### TEN DRY AGENTS SUSPENDED

BUFFALO, New York.—Ten prohibition agents, including Edwin T. Waters, formerly in charge of the western New York district, were suspended from duty yesterday after D. J. Chapin, state prohibition director, arrived here to investigate charges of wholesale operations of a whisky ring.

#### UNIVERSITY BUYS LAND

ROCHESTER, New York.—Purchase of the Oak Hill Country Club as a site for the erection of buildings to house the University of Rochester was included in a plan announced here yesterday. George Eastman, who last year presented the institution with \$9,000,000, is among those interested in the project.

#### Six Servings From One Grape-Fruit

—By Mrs. Knox

ONE of my newest discoveries is how to get six servings from one average grape-fruit. Think of making one grape-fruit do a family of six as a breakfast fruit or a dinner dessert! But it isn't as much of a mystery as it seems when you know how.

The secret of course lies in Knox Sparkling Gelatine which, when combined with the grape-fruit (or with other fruits, vegetables or meats), makes more than twice as many portions as when the fruit is served alone.

Just try my "Grape-Fruit Dessert" recipe given here. I am sure that both you and your family will enjoy it as a breakfast fruit dish, or as a delicious dessert for the midday or evening dinner.

#### Grape-Fruit Dessert

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
1 cup cold water  
8 cups boiling water  
1 cup sugar



### The Chinese Laundryman

In the everyday life of our simple New England town the Chinese element in the population is taken as a matter of course. Our "Chinese quarter," as a wagish visitor once called it, has a single inhabitant, commonly called "John," who comes from I know not what province of China to wash and iron our shirts and collars. And I, for one, am subtly pleased by the way he takes my little bundle without feeling any necessity of dividing a Chinese hieroglyphic in halves, and giving me one of them as a receipt and identification mark. He seems to know all of us by sight, and, what is more remarkable, our shirts and collars, for when we come again at the appointed hour these cleaned and ironed habiliments are restored with unvarying accuracy. A stranger in town, however, gets half a hieroglyphic.

It would hardly be correct to say that John is Americanized; neither could one fairly call him an out-and-out oriental. He wears no cue, but that means nothing nowadays, for if he had stayed in China he might be equally clueless, and I am quite sure he would have been one of those up-to-date Chinese who have been won over by the beauty of the Derby hat, and are helping on the westernizing of China by wearing it. Now and then he takes the train out of town and presumably goes a-visiting, and on these occasions John presents a thoroughly Americanized appearance. His collar does honor to his own starch and iron. His shoes shine with a glory imparted by his friend, the cobbler and shoemaker, whose birthplace is somewhere in sunny Italy, and whose life has brought him to our village, where his bench and throne are established right next door to the Chinese quarter. His coat sets off his figure as stylishly as that of any handsome youth depicted in the advertising section of the magazines; his shirt, beneath a silken tie, presents colors and stripes and well-creased trousers are quite properly turned up at the bottom. Nay, more, his neatly gloved fingers flit a walking-stick. He is, in short, a best-dressed. But at home he combines Orient and Occident; his nether covering is of the West, his upper garment of the East, and he wears it orientally outside his trousers. Thus he is, as it were, half and half, neither altogether Chinese nor altogether American, an odd and interesting product of this twentieth century and its world-wide machinery of transportation. Little you thought, Mr. James Watt, when you started manufacturing steam engines in the same year that the emulated farmers of Lexington and Concord started the American Revolution, that you were preparing the way for John to travel from China to "do" my shirts and collars in Massachusetts.

With an estimated, and oft-quoted population of some 400,000,000, one Chinese more or less in China would seem to make very little difference, outside the little circle of his own family, friends and acquaintances; but in our simple New England village one Chinese resident is conspicuous. It is a rare American—or so one naturally thinks, though there must be many places in the land where no Chinese laundryman has yet penetrated—who has not sometime or other exchanged his little bundle of laundry for a torn slip of paper marked with a mysterious character which he never hopes to read, but usually, in my observation, where there is one exile from Cathay to do your laundry, there is another to help him and keep him company. That distant country, in which, according to the historian Charles Lamb, Bo-bo, son of the swine-herd Ho-ti, set the house afire and discovered roast pig, usually sends out its sons to wash and iron in couples, and why, coming from the collarless East, they take so unanimously to this employment is a question that I have never heard answered.

But John came, and remains, all by himself; he has his friends of his own race, I doubt not, in the larger Chinese quarter of Boston, whither he goes at intervals in that splendor of raiment which makes him, a little way off, look so much as if he had stepped out of the clothing advertisement; but for the greater part of his life he is racially alone in our village. I try to imagine myself similarly situated in some simple Chinese village, although, lacking collars, I would have to pursue some other employment, and it seems to me there could hardly be a more lonely experience. If John now and then dropped a large Chinese tear on his handkerchief, and had to do it over, I should not blame him. Perhaps he does—but I very much doubt it, for the more I observe him the more am I convinced that he is living a life of great personal content, as well satisfied with his situation, and, oddly enough, as much at home in it as if he had had an ancestor aboard the Mayflower, and his mother had been a respected member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now I do not know whether John is a philosopher; but he seems to have taken to heart two maxims at least of Confucius. "The superior man," said Confucius, "is affable, but not adulatory; the mean man is adulatory but not affable." John is affable, but not adulatory. "What a superior man seeks," said Confucius, "is in himself; what the small man seeks is in others." Here again John seems to have meditated the teachings of the great Chinese philosopher, and chosen the better part. He finds, evidently, a great deal of companionship in himself. When the shirts and collars are done I sometimes see him out flying his kite, and here he shows a commendable independence, for what other grown man in our village, however much he might be tempted by remembrances of his youth, would dare go out on the marshes and fly a kite? The pursuit has made John popular with small boys, who might otherwise have regarded him as a natural object for juvenile humor, and a small audience goes with him, much as the "gallery" follows the players in a golf tournament. It is an expert performance—and right pleasant to look at, with the marshlands stretching away to the ocean, the kite rising higher and higher, and our Chinese resident, his oriental garment, unhampered by his occidental trousers, fluttering in the breeze as he skillfully manipulates the kite-string. And sometimes, when the kite is well up, John lets his young admirers take turns holding the string.



John is popular with the small boys

Many of us patronize John because we prefer hand labor on our shirts and collars, and distrust the machinery of the steam laundry; and so, as it happens, the steam laundry does business just behind the Chinese quarter, and neither establishment interferes with the prosperity of the other. There is no bitterness between them. Economy provides sufficient patronage for one, and the personal touch of the artist, which costs a little more, brings custom to the other. There are those, indeed, who say that sometimes the artist has been seen carrying little bundles into the big steam laundry, and bringing other little bundles away. And this gives rise to a suspicion that, when shirts and collars accumulate beyond the capacity of his tub and iron, he does not share the prejudice of his customers against steam laundries. But there is little use in trying to investigate this rumor by questioning John, for at such time he loses suddenly his acquired knowledge of the local tongue, and, unless you speak Chinese, it is evidently useless to question. All you can do is leave your little bundle, and hope for the best.

### WITCH-HOPPLE

It is strange how very few "from the outside"—as we Adirondackers call other people—have been privileged to view one of the sights of our northern mountain forests, the Witch-hopple shrub in bloom. May's first three weeks cover the flowering period, and at that season—just before the dreaded blackfly appears—few "outsiders" ever chance to visit the mountains.

Moose Wood is another name commonly applied to Witch-hopple; the first because of what it does for moose and deer; the second for what it does for man. In winter the meaty, large leaved branches, just reaching above the snow furnish particularly good browsing for the deer tribe; in summer its zigzagging manner of growth, mainly knee-high, and its burden of large thick leaves, make it a constant and exasperating hindrance to easy tramping through the woods.

But before the leaves unfold, for nearly a month it fills the wilderness with laughter and song. Famed to the Rhododendron and to the Laurel, which, like the English Hawthorn, flood a countryside with a pink-and-whiteness almost too tropical for the reserved, unimpulsive flora of the north. But no one has sung the Moose Wood. In flat, crowded panicles of creamy whiteness, its flowers stretch away as far as one can see between the unleafed branches, keeping a certain gleaming level, looking like a froth-covered tide, ebbing limitlessly among the primeval weatherbeaten giants of the forest. Half-closed eyes give one the illusion of a spring snowfall, so unbroken is the white stratum that tops the undergrowth.

Later the stocky leaves appear, the forest floor is no longer bare and nearly scrutinized from above, but may harbor vital secrets under the flat shield of its foliage. Deer, otter, mink, porcupine, fox, and even black bear when he chooses, may lie or slip about with a shade less alertness.

### Pemaquid, 1607

In this time of commemorating the Pilgrims, the people of Pemaquid, Maine, rise to remind the world that a colony of English settlers landed at Pemaquid about 14 years before the little company that crossed on the Mayflower debarked at Plymouth.

Pemaquid had developed into quite a trading colony before the Plymouth settlers managed to gain a foothold in the new country, and the Maine settlers provided the Pilgrims with a large quantity of food, according to the records, when appealed to by Governor Bradford. At Pemaquid may still be seen the remains of a fort that was erected in 1690 at a cost of £20,000, which was two-thirds of the entire appropriation of Massachusetts, which then included Maine, for that year.

### INTELLECTUALS IN GERMANY TODAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

During the last year I have been brought intimately in touch, in Russia and in Germany, with the collapse of intellectual life which is taking place over a great part of Europe as a direct consequence of the war. So far as the individuals are concerned the process has gone furthest in Russia and Austria, but in Germany the collapse, although not so complete, is far more extensive, because of the larger number of people who were occupied with the arts, literature, the study of sociology and economics, and the research in all branches of natural science.

In Russia the inclusion originally by the Communists of all professional people among the bourgeois hastened the break-up of the intellectual life which would have followed in any event from extreme poverty, and although the error has now been seen, and special rationing institutions have been provided for writers and men of natural science, the privations of the last three years have done their work too well. It may be that with the help which British writers and scientists are organizing, with the object of sending out literature, a process of restoration may gradually set in.

In Germany the circumstances are different. Here the collapse is due entirely to economic causes, and it is still in progress. There is little likelihood at present of any help from outside countries, and the only hope is that the German Government, notwithstanding its great financial embarrassments, will find some way to preserve the intellectual and cultured life of the country from absolute destruction. When I use the word "cultured" I do not mean it in the sense of culture.

The cause of the present situation is simply that the intellectual workers have been reduced by the fall of the value in the market and the constantly rising cost of living to a condition of destitution relatively worse than that of the manual workers. Their position has grown steadily worse since. I talked with many representative men in this class, including officials, writers, economists, scientists, and journalists. Their testimony was the same everywhere, and when one won their confidence they gave accounts of struggles to obtain food and to keep their clothes in a presentable condition which fully explained the hopelessness and inertia which have settled on them.

"What has happened," a famous economist said to me, "is that the growing poverty and the adverse exchange have constituted in effect an intellectual blockade against us. Not only are we losing initiative in our work, but the majority of us are completely cut off from intercourse with the outside world. Our incomes do not provide us with sufficient food and clothes, and it is therefore utterly impossible for us to buy foreign books, periodicals, technical publications, or even newspapers. A few of us are fortunate in having received the good will of some of our old friends in England and America, and they send us books occasionally. But for this, for instance, I could not possibly have read Keynes' book, even in the German translation.

"That is one aspect of the situation. The other is that we are losing hope, which means that our work must become mechanical and futile. Seats at the opera of concerts have become unattainable luxuries, and although we try to keep this side of culture alive in the family, we are denied the influences of the great orchestras and performers. If this process continues it seems to me inevitable that a dissolution of the modern state must come in central Europe."

Another well-known publicist, and a member of the committee of the Berlin Authors Association, expressed the opinion that writers on serious subjects are in the worst circumstances of all. "They cannot get their work published," he said, "because of the high cost of production; but even where the subject is of such special interest that a publisher can be found to take the risk, the payment is extremely small, unless, of course, the book is written by one of the great war personalities. The newspapers take fewer articles, and these are paid for at very little more in the actual number of marks than they were before the war."

"During the last few months the committee of the Authors Association has had before it some tragic cases. But apart from the personal effects of poverty there is a very real danger of a general collapse of intellectual life. We are all losing touch with modern thought in other countries. If this goes on the intellectuals will break into two sections. One will go over to reaction for such rewards as it can obtain, and the other will make common cause with the proletarian movement."

This last view was expressed to me in another form by a worker in the field of research. "We are compelled to give up nearly all our investigations in 'pure science,'" he said. "Only those engaged by the great industrial concerns can keep on, because the equipment and everything else we require, including technical literature, is prohibitive in price. The consequence is that our life work seems to count for nothing. We are going to the proletarians in spirit as well as materially."

Institutions devoted to research were also faced with the possibility of a complete closing down of their activities, and a powerful appeal was made to the government for financial help. This has been given in such degree that at least any question of closing down has been put aside, but the help does not extend to the hundreds of men who were doing most valuable work on their own account. Even with the financial help which has been given the institutions, and

especially the libraries, they cannot afford to maintain their subscriptions for natural scientific, literary, political, and sociological journals from abroad.

How far this process of deterioration will go nearly every one seems to be afraid to predict. The gloomiest view was expressed to me by a university professor. "We already wear rags in the privacy of our home," he said, "but so far we have striven desperately to preserve the outward appearance on which the German middle class people lay such store. But that self-respect is being undermined. The suit I am wearing has been turned once. It is already shabby again and I cannot possibly replace it. I must soon force myself to wear it patched, and from that it will be a short stage to wearing ragged garments in public. You cannot have a state of affairs like that without profound social reactions."

### AS SELFRIDGE SEES LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Up on the third floor of Selfridge's big establishment in Oxford Street, London, is a cosy little office where Gordon Selfridge himself is to be found from 8:30 in the morning till 7 at night, day after day. He is very accessible and always willing to give an appointment to anyone who wishes to see him, provided, of course, that they have some serious purpose with him. Unlike many business men, he never seems pressed for time and is an example of the axiom that the bigger the business the more smoothly it will run, provided the organization be of good quality.

Gordon Selfridge is a man of presence, and London society opens her doors in welcome to his genial companionship. He is a ready talker and even, on occasion, a brilliant one, and his interest in art and natural science is well known.

A cordial welcome awaited a visitor from The Christian Science Monitor, who went to call on him recently. Mr. Selfridge settled himself down for a chat, as if there were no such thing as a humming hive of industry all about him.

"So you want me to talk, do you?" said he. "Most of us like to do that. What do you want me to talk about? Oh, London. Well, it is a subject I feel a great interest in. To me, London is the most interesting assemblage of human nature and achievement on earth. Yes, I have dwelt in many cities. Never in thornier of the East, but in big towns both in Europe and America. To me London is far and away the most interesting center of any of the world for a hundred different departments of human interest."

"In London, and in London alone, are to be found men who are recognized by those high in authority in their own particular subject to be the leading men of their time in their own line, whether it be business, politics, science, or art. Yet these men, so respected by those who know, are often treated with indifference by the bulk of the people of London. It is a feature of this great city that she can look on her eminent sons with the matter of course placidity of the mother of millions. A man of eminence in his own line who would be a nine days' wonder elsewhere, is comparatively unknown to the citizens of London among whom he dwells. There are so many men of eminence here!"

"I remember being particularly struck with the lack of excitement shown by Londoners when Lord Cromer came home, after 49 years of empire building in Egypt. There was one short interview in a paper, but little else to mark what would be an event in the history of any ordinary town. He was simply swallowed up in the life of this great metropolis."

"Then there is another thing I have always noticed about London. I have lived here now for about 15 years, but I never tire of recording the quality of courtesy which one meets with on all sides from everyone with whom one comes in contact. Take the London policeman, for example. He is little short of a wonder. I have never seen a policeman do an unintelligent thing or heard him raise his voice, or seen him act other than with dignity and common sense, no matter what the emergency with which he may be confronted. Policemen, too, are often bothered by very unintelligent people, in ways that must make it really hard to preserve that measure of calm courtesy which is yet invariable with the force, and which is characteristic of the English. Each man here seems to expect, as a matter of course, to receive the same civil treatment from his fellows that he is always ready to give."

"England and the English people, with their thousand-year-old civilization, can always learn much from the new countries which 50 years ago possessed frontiers, but now feel themselves to be old-established nations; but just as England can absorb from these new countries virility, energy and enthusiasm, these countries in their turn may well try to emulate the poise and mastery of subtle conservative old England, qualities due partly to the beautiful ideal of home life which broadens the horizon of her people. Just as England can gain a lesson from the indifference to obstacles, the nerve, and above all, the imagination that, combined, make the value of the American temperament, so America may watch with respect the steady absence of hysteria that goes to make up the British bulldog ideal."

"In the topsy-turvy conditions which are prevailing everywhere at the present time, I am quite sure that this thoughtful people will work out or dig out from beneath this avalanche of financial and social upheaval a scheme of rectitude which will benefit themselves in common with all other nations. Whatever the emergency, England can be trusted to keep her head."

### TOBOGGANING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Across the canal the playground men have built a toboggan slide. There is no water in the canal, it is full of snow instead, a great white hollow, with the city park on one side and, just here, a row of elms on the other. The slide is built up on the bank, a high wooden tower with a double flight of steps up to it on one side, and on the other two wooden



Racing through the keen air

chutes sweeping down into the bed of the canal and losing themselves on its hard white floor.

It is Saturday afternoon and a blue and white Canadian winter day. The snow lies deep, glittering and gold in the sunshine and soft powder blue in the shadows. The stiff ornamental shrubs in the park bend beneath the weight of it and it clings to the forks of the birch trees, where the earliest robins come to sing in April.

It is the first holiday the slide has been open, and already the tower is covered with children. Up the steps they clamber, dragging bumping toboggans behind them. Red caps, white caps, and blue caps, "tuques," they call them, sweaters and woolies of every hue passing and repassing. There is a hurried sorting, a pause, and a shove, and then they are flying down the slide and stopping about two hundred yards away on the heels of the one ahead. It is worth going out to watch. Girls and boys and parents. The parents pretend that they have come to take care of the children, but they haven't, they have just come for the fun of it. The children don't know about sliding, as they call it, it is nothing to speak of.

Down they go, one after another, anyhow and nohow. No Dingley Dell Christmas party ever kept the pot "a boilin'" like this. They lie on their backs, they lie on their stomachs, they sit backward and forward, and they kneel, with a perfect tangle of little ones in front.

The toboggans ring on the ice; there are two bumps, one half way and the other three-quarters down, and the squeals over them cut the frosty air like steam whistles. Toboggan slides are no respecters of persons. Once you start you have to go; you may not be quite ready, you may not be ready at all, but the cry is the same, "tuck in your legs and hang on," and you hang breathless as you race through the cold wind.

Here is a party of sking girls coming in from the country, breeched, booted and woolly capped. They stick their

skills in the snow and borrow a toboggan to try the new run, and judging from the number of times they repeat it, sking hasn't absorbed quite all the sporting virtues.

You don't actually see any gradle toboggans, but winter sports begin for you in Canada the instant you can walk. Look at that fat little chap over there. This can't be more than his third winter. White and woolly from top to toe, the only color about him is the red of his cheeks and his new yellow toboggan. His bigger sister is with him and you'd think she'd go down with him to hold him on. Not a bit of it! She's not going to make a molly-coddle of any younger brother, no one made one of her and she began every bit as early. So down he sits and off he shoots all alone, eyes sparkling and cheeks glowing, clinging to the rope with all his might and bouncing up into the air as he hits the bumps. There he is at the bottom; he is so white you can hardly see him. But he isn't daunted, not he, he gets up and trudges back like any old hand and takes his place in the line for another and another, and yet another. Growns up, doesn't despise this slide either, although there are much bigger and more exciting ones in other parks, slides that drop from the tops of cliffs down on to the river with a whizz which is like nothing in the world unless it is an aeroplane nose dive, but the grown ups mostly come here at night when the children are in bed.

Then the scene is different. The sky is blue-black and full of stars, gleams sharp and bright. The canal is a mysterious gray hollow full of shadows where any fancy might lurk. Yellow lights line the parkway, and the spruces are sharply silhouetted against them. You hear a ringing and perhaps a shout, and far down the gray snow flies a black shape. It might be a racing wolf; it is backed more like a bear! It slows down and stops. It breaks into three, like the elephant at the pantomime, and starts laughing and talking in an altogether unbearable way. They must be the family from next door by their voices.

Now they are out of the way and it is our turn. The platform is flat and icy black. We seat ourselves, tucking out feet in, and the last one kneels. The platform seems to end in a sheer drop, and the world is very black and lonely. A shove and we are over the edge. The black ribbon seems to drop out of sight in front. We are flying surely! We touch again and the wind sings in our ears and cuts our faces. What was that? We have flown up and come down with a bang—that was the first bump—and that was the second. And there we are shooting out across the flat snow and slowing—slowing till we stop and tumble out just as faint cries of "Fore!" come from the tower.

### Nasturtiums in New Zealand

We ultra-moderns may be unaware how recent an acquisition to American gardens the nasturtium is. Probably no more valuable single addition to the already legion cultivated flowers has ever been made. It grows as hardily as any native bloom; and why shouldn't it? It is not a tropical plant, as one naturally infers, misled by its queer shape and exotic flowering hues—which are a half-tone, as it were, above or below usual flower colors, not exactly matching any—but comes from a like latitude in the other hemisphere. Wellington, New Zealand, and Philadelphia have similar latitudes; and it is over the northern of the two New Zealand isles that nasturtiums clamber, climb, and stray everywhere, wild and uncultivated. I have seen the variegated flowers fairly peeping the New Zealand landscape in its April-autumn. Doubtless hardy settlers there notice them unmoved, as we do American daisy largesses; but to me, a visitor, the nasturtium was one of the most stirring floral displays I had ever seen.

### SHOOTING STARS AND ROBINS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Some one told us about the robins—that they had seen great flocks of them busily prospecting the rain-drenched fields. This was late in January and there had been heavy rains in the foothills, with a deep fall of snow in the higher Sierra. Perhaps it was due to these conditions that the robins had descended in such flocks about the bay region where the weather was more mild. We wanted to see them for ourselves, for a robin redbreast awakens fond memories. It was his song which had cheered us those glorious mornings spent in a summer resort. Not as a guest, but while we were enacting the rôle of night auditor, and along about 4 o'clock in the morning, when the stress of "toting up" columns of figures began to pall, the throaty notes of a robin would drift in through the open door of the hostelry. A pause in our work and the song—and once more the warblings, more sustained this time, and answered by another robin.

We simply had to drop our work and walk to the open door, through which the songs vibrated, and from which the beauties of Lake Tahoe just before dawn could be seen—and how marvelous they were! So, when we heard of the flocks of robins which dotted the fields with splashes of red, we bled ourselves forth. It was a morning somewhat overcast, with a brisk wind blowing in from the sea, yet bearing that intangible breath of spring which comes in the midwinter months in this part of California.

There was a hill overlooking the others—that would be our goal—from there the view was sweeping. We knew it, because of former visits. We reached the crest and stood there, facing the full force of the wind and momentarily forgot our quest.

And then our attention was suddenly attracted by the billowing and undulating of vivid colorings—that fascinating shade of pink bordering on the purple. We stared and stared—the wind tossing the graceful stemmed flowers so that they were actually flaunting their audaciousness before our very eyes. To think of shooting stars making their appearance in January! It was a delightful surprise.

Before we had quite assured ourselves that we were not mistaken, there came the swish and flutter of wings, and over the brow of the hill swung a small army of robins. They swooped down upon the hillside, alighting with a running hop, skip and jump amongst the grass and the shooting stars. What a dashing blend of colors followed—the red-breasted robins bobbing hither and there through the patches of purplish-pink blossoms.

An occasional chirp and the shrill call, not at all similar to the early morning song up there at that lakeside resort, was all the music furnished by this flock of robins. We walked down the hill, gathered a handful of the shooting stars, preferring to take home this actual proof of the early appearance of the flowers than be questioned whether we had not drawn upon our imagination.

More robins were seen on the return walk—hundreds of them—hoping about over the moist green fields, flitting from fence to fence, chirping excitedly as they were disturbed in their feeding, with just an occasional echo of those glad summer songs heard at that mountain lake.

We saw no more of the shooting stars—that one favored locality had rushed the season and it was apparent that the average shooting star chose to abide by its proper time in the beautiful business of blossoming.

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## CONTROL OF NORTH DAKOTA INDUSTRIES

## Mismanagement Alleged Under Nonpartisan System—Revelations of Auditors Who Examined the State Accounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota.—Both the Nonpartisan League and the opposition to the state administration are claiming a victory in connection with the audit of the state industries, the report of which was submitted to the Legislature a few days ago.

The Fargo Courier-News, a Nonpartisan League paper, declares editorially that the big fact in connection with the audit is that the opposition's own audit company has been compelled to certify that the state industries have been conducted honestly and without deceit and that there has been none of that dishonesty and misappropriation of funds, of juggling of accounts that the opposition politicians and editors have been so industriously hinting.

"As with the Bank of North Dakota, so with the mill and elevator and home building association," says the Courier-News editorially, "the audit company found nothing irregular. In the case of the first named, a loss had been sustained by the failure of the management to hedge on grain, which has later been made by earnings and by hedging; in the latter there has not been made as efficient a system of accounting as there should be."

The Courier-News editorial entitled "Certified by the Enemy," says that the opposition is out to "kill the Bank of North Dakota, and it will continue its knocking, in spite of the fact that its own audit leaves it very little of the ammunition which it has been using so heavily of late."

## Mismanagement Charged

The Fargo Forum's staff correspondent at Bismarck in giving his version of the report in the Forum's afternoon edition declares that the auditors' report of the State industries reveals "gross mismanagement"; that the Bank of North Dakota had \$917,000 in 32 banks that have been closed; that the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, a league bank, closed last year and reopened, still has \$444,000 of the State's money; that the State Homebuilders Association has spent all its money, has overdraft, no contract, no mortgage and no cost system, and that the state mill has shipped flour worth \$179,000 on consignment with no record of it available.

Editorially, the Forum says, "Disclosures in the report made by the auditors who examined the accounts of the State's industrial program exhaust. The conditions presented in the report call for remedies—radical remedies. The Forum sincerely hopes that the earnest and honest members of the Legislature who have the best interests of the State really at heart, will drop all minor differences and tackle the problem before it."

## Report on Bank of North Dakota

The report of Bishop, Brissman & Co., on the audit of the Bank of North Dakota follows:

"Has deposits in the Scandinavian-American bank in Fargo of \$228,974.71, and loans to the same bank and other liabilities total \$215,974.71, making this bank's total obligation to the state bank \$444,949.42."

"Has loaned \$650,000 to the North Dakota Building and Loan Association; has loaned \$225,000 to the North Dakota Homebuilders Association; has loaned \$7,716.72 to the Industrial Commission; has \$917,788.88 on deposit and loaned to 32 banks that have closed; has advanced \$7,816.72 to F. A. Pike, a Nonpartisan League attorney, before the Industrial Commission ordered \$7,716.72 paid to him by the state auditor, leaving a \$100 overdraft charged to Mr. Pike; has borrowed \$1,000,000 from the Merchants Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, secured by \$1,200,000 of state bonds due on March 15, 1921; has established a system of farm loan payments, over 30-year period, which result in only three-fourths of whole loan being paid at the end of the period, requiring the borrower to pay \$263.50 for each \$1000 borrowed in the last year of the 30-year amortization period."

"More than half of the first payments due on land loans were unpaid on the date of the audit; \$33,074 was due, and \$18,353 has not been paid."

"Had \$249,000 in deposits and loans in a single state bank with \$50,000 capital."

"Had deposited \$307,300 in banks for the purpose of taking up farm loans, approved by the bank but not completed, this being in addition to \$2,598,069 in loans fully completed and in force."

"Of \$2,407,645.25 due from banks, \$1,147,407.35 is listed as past due. Of \$105,722 loaned to elevators, packing companies and individuals on warehouse receipts, \$65,122 is past due."

"All of these items are as of date of December 3, the date that the audit was started."

## Homebuilders Association Audit

The report on the audit of the North Dakota Homebuilders Association follows:

"Records incomplete and deficient; adequate accounting system authorized installed by the Industrial Commission on April 7, 1920, not put into effect on December 3, 1920; no cost system used to show cost of individual building projects; construction expenditures listed at \$111,119.62; no contracts covering purchase of residences on file December 3, though building operations had been under way many months, and many houses

## PIETERMARITZBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The city of Pietermaritzburg was founded in 1838 by the Dutch voortrekkers from the Cape—sturdy pioneers they were who had suffered much ere they brought their wagons down the passes of the berg into "the meadows of Natal."

Maritzburg, as the city is usually called, enjoys an altitude of some 2200 feet above sea level, and lies in a leafy hollow embraced by two small, but pretty rivers.

The formation of the picturesque town is purely Dutch—rectangular, with right-angled thoroughfares running from end to end. A feature of many of the streets is that they are lined with trees affording welcome shade.

Modern Maritzburg is highly esteemed as an ideal residential city.

"Flour valued at \$129,004.52 to the Consumers United Stores Company, with no records available from which to check the account."

"Additional flour consigned to other concerns, making total consignment \$170,807.42, with no records available from which to check the accounts."

"No balance sheet, to show profit and loss growing out of operations of the state-owned mill at Drake."

"Officials and employees of the Drake mill, with the single exception of one mentioned in the report, refused to aid the audit company in compiling the records of the Drake mill."

"Drake mill has received an advance of \$211,795.40 from the Bank of North Dakota. About \$50,000 is due on flour shipped on account."

"Audit incomplete because of the refusal of officials to cooperate and inability to check the receipts from flour shipped on consignment and because of other factors."

## State Senate's Investigation

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—In the state Senate's investigation of a recent audit of state-owned industries, J. W. Brinton, formerly private secretary to A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, testified on Thursday that William Lemke, now Attorney-General, had advised the Bank of North Dakota to make loans and place re-deposits in the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, then advised that bank to make loans to the league enterprises."

Mr. Brinton cited items totaling \$431,000 as approximately the loans by the Scandinavian-American Bank to such enterprises as the Consumers United Stores Company, the Publishers National Service Bureau and other league interests.

## MARINES HELD AFTER NICARAGUA DISORDER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Twenty-one American marines attached to the legation guard at Managua, Nicaragua, have been arrested by American military authorities as a result of the wrecking of the plant of the newspaper "Tribuna" at Managua on Wednesday, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday. Capt. J. L. Underhill, commanding the guard, reported to the Navy Department that the men attacked the establishment as a result of the publication of what they considered abusive and libelous articles regarding the marines.

Secretary Daniels has ordered Rear Admiral H. F. Bryan, commanding the American special service squadron in Central American waters, to proceed to Managua and take charge of the situation. He said that a court of inquiry and courts-martial undoubtedly would follow.

## MAINE GOVERNOR URGES ECONOMIES

AUGUSTA, Maine.—"It is our duty now to enter upon a period of reasonable retrenchment and true economy," said Gov. Percival P. Baxter in his first message to the Maine state Legislature. "Beyond a certain point of taxation we cannot safely go. The time has come when the State, as the individual, should strike a balance and determine whether or not it lives within its income. The people will scan with critical eyes the disbursements of the next two years."

Governor Baxter invited the officials of the railroad companies to bring their problems of taxation before the members of the Legislature and take them into the fullest confidence. He recognized, he said, that some measure of rehabilitation is necessary to the well-being of the railroads of the entire country.

## DISMISSAL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has approved the dismissal of Capt. E. G. Chamberlain, marine corps, of San Antonio, Texas, under a court-martial sentence imposed in London in May, 1919, after conviction of "falsehood" and "scandalous conduct" in connection with his claims as to exploits as a volunteer aviator with a British aerial bombing group in France. Captain Chamberlain claimed he was to receive the Victoria Cross and admitted to the Legion of Honor. He was attached to the British air force.

## MATCH MARKING RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Tandstickfabriks or sakerhets tandstickor or similar words or symbols indicative of Swedish origin are regarded by the Federal Trade Commission as no proper marking for matches made in Japan to be sold in this country. After trial, the commission found that such symbols had a natural tendency to deceive the public and yesterday ordered importers of the Japanese product to discontinue their use.

## LABOR EDUCATION WORK PROGRESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Coordination of the activities and work of trade union colleges throughout the United States to be planned at New York.

A considerable amount of the trade union college activity within the last two years is predicated on the formation and successful operation since April, 1919, of the Boston Trade Union College, by the Boston Central Labor Union. Providing courses in English composition and literature, economics, law and practical discussion, this institution has met with increasing support at every term of its three-term year.

Initiated and carried forward by the workers themselves, who pay a small tuition fee, the college has been found to adequately fill the need of adult education not met by night or continuation schools, or by university extension classes, which assume that a considerable preparation has been made by the student.

Seattle, Washington; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Washington, District of Columbia; and many other cities have set up similar colleges. The state action of the Pennsylvania American Federation of Labor resulted in setting up colleges in the larger cities of the State. Now national organization analogous to the Workers Educational Association of England—well known as the W. E. A.—is planned. According to Professor Dana's conception of the function of the national organization it is believed that the association will take a name such as the Workers Educational Bureau—the W. E. B.

Leaders in the movement, however, are looking still further into the future and it is planned to hold, in 1923, an international congress of such organizations. This, it is suggested, may possibly be in connection with the League of Nations. With the spreading of the movement in England, France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Sweden, however, the application is felt to be great enough to warrant international consideration.

Value of the Movement

"The value of the trade union education movement lies in its constructive aim," Professor Dana explained. "There is no element of destruction in educating working men and women in matters which affect them and their relation to society. It was established, as the declaration of aim, in the belief that progress for organized wage earners can be assured only by social and industrial policies shaped by their own right-thinking, and that their ambitions for self-betterment must therefore include a concern for the higher training of the mind."

It is pointed out that if the worker fully understands the economic significance of his particular union to the entire scheme, a more intelligent administration will result. That a large number of the students in the Boston college are studying the course in law and practice discussion, is taken as indicating a desire to acquire equality in educational preparation for conferences between employer and organized labor. Union officers have been quick to avail themselves of the opportunity of the school. Immigrants also have found in the English courses the way to the language, and in this it college aids greatly to the assimilation of the newcomers.

"Education of the adult worker, therefore, has become a factor in industrial relations," Professor Dana said. "It is a great and alluring field. I feel that it is the solution of many of our problems, and in speaking of it, I like to quote Dr. Henry de Man, the Belgian labor leader. 'When Labor strikes,' he said, 'it says to its master: I shall no longer work at your command. When it votes for a party of its own it says: I shall no longer vote at your command. When it creates its own classes and colleges, it says: I shall no longer think at your command. Labor's challenge to education is the most fundamental of the three.'"

Representatives of trade union educational institutions will be held in New York City on April 2 and 3. Questionnaires have been sent to all such schools known to the temporary committee in charge of the convention plans, by Abraham Epstein of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, secretary, asking detailed advance data on the operation and administration of the colleges.

## PARLEY'S CONTINUE ON SEAMEN'S WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Negotiations on wages are still pending between the committee on wages and working conditions aboard ship of the American Steamship Owners Association and the official representatives of the Eastern and Gulf Seafarers Association, Inc., Marine Firemen's, Oilers and Water-tenders Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, and Marine Cooks and Stewards associations.

The original recommendation of the owners and the Shipping Board for the elimination of overtime pay and reduction of wages was not agreed to by the crews. When the owners urged that overtime be eliminated, the unions stood on the letter of their formal reply to the proposal of the board and the association, that they would not consider giving up overtime pay unless another wage agreement were entered into on or before May 1 for another year.

The owners say they are unprepared to negotiate any agreements beyond May 1 because of the uncertain outlook and because of general resentment by companies against the manner in which the overtime clause, they say, has been abused by a large part of the sea-going personnel.

Shoemen Favor Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Resolutions against the taking of hides from the free list and in favor of a protective tariff on boots and shoes, based on the differences of labor and other charges between the United States and foreign countries, were passed by the New England Shoe and Leather Association at its annual meeting.

may be added, "Go where you are wanted." Agriculturists are wanted who will avail themselves of the great advantages the Union of South Africa is able to offer. Intelligent work and persistent vigilance will produce their own reward. There will be hardships—so there are everywhere—but the right man will not look back. The Union of South Africa calls for no sacrifices; the man of determination and means sufficient for the purpose has all before him—an occupation which is pleasant and profitable.

As befits the capital city of the Union's garden colony, it possesses many handsome structures. The Town Hall is a magnificent pile, the Art Galleries contain many canvases of exceptional merit, and the Museum houses a valuable collection of specimens of great interest both to the general public and to students. Then there is the Voortrekkers' Museum, with which no building in the Province can compare for historical interest. It recalls the adventures and deeds of valor of the pioneers in Natal. Alexandra Park is considered to be one of the finest natural parks in South Africa, while the botanical gardens are well worth visiting at any season.

A trip by tramcar to the delightful suburb of Scottsville gives the visitor an opportunity of viewing the city in all its beauty. After crossing Victoria Bridge, the car commences a steady climb, and, passing through a charming residential area, emerges at the race-course. From this vantage point, looking across the course, a glorious view of the Mountain Rise suburb meets the eye. Continuing the journey, and rounding the curve, on the left one catches a glimpse of the stately buttresses of distant mountains.

River offers many attractions. There may be found a stretch several miles in length, which affords infinite opportunities for recreation and pleasure. What the river lacks in majesty is made up by its charms. Nature runs riot, and the placid surface of the stream reflects the prolific growth of vegetation linking its banks. Every bend opens up an enchanting vista. At the end of the boating stretch a rustic garden has been established in keeping with the charms of the river.

Maritzburg is also an important industrial center. Among the chief industries are cart and wagon building, tanning, and the cultivation and treatment of wattle bark. A rubber factory has been established in the vicinity, and paper mills are under construction. Much of picturesque Natal lies within easy reach. There are the waterfalls at Howick, the spires of the Drakensberg range, the sunburnt battlefields of the past.

"But," says the prospective settler, "I require something more than the picturesque alone. The Union towns are doubtless extremely pleasant places, where great room exists for

men of capital and brains, but I—well, I want to become a farmer. I desire to establish a comfortable home on the land for myself and my family."

Very well! Then let us look to the miles and miles of fertile veld surrounding the cities and villages and tiny hamlets of the Union. Let us look to these and we shall find that there is, indeed, a deep truth in the proverb, "God made the country, and man made the town."

Opportunity knocks now at the door of the man who would settle on the land, for the Union needs young farmers possessing a little capital; good ordinary men, first-class fellows who are not afraid of hard work, and the newcomer will profit by the years of experience of established farmers and by the experiments and advice of the government Agricultural Department.

One of the most popular sayings among the shrewd men of the world is, "Go where the money is"; to which

may be added, "Go where you are wanted." Agriculturists are wanted who will avail themselves of the great advantages the Union of South Africa is able to offer. Intelligent work and persistent vigilance will produce their own reward. There will be hardships—so there are everywhere—but the right man will not look back. The Union of South Africa calls for no sacrifices; the man of determination and means sufficient for the purpose has all before him—an occupation which is pleasant and profitable.

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## GREEKS OF NEW ENGLAND ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Representative Greek-American citizens from about 25 New England cities held a convention in Boston and organized the New England Union of Greek-American Citizens "for the propagation of liberal and democratic ideals among the people of Greece with a view to inculcating American ideals and principles of policy."

Resolutions were adopted addressing a vote of thanks to the United States Senate "for the repeated expressions of sentiment in favor of the award of Thracian, Asia Minor, the islands of the Aegean and Northern Epirus to Greece; to President Wilson for the influence the United States has exerted in favor of Greece, and to President-Elect Harding for the message addressed to the Greek Republic League of New England in which 'he expressed his conviction that Thracian, Asia Minor, the islands of the Aegean, and Northern Epirus have always been Greek and should be awarded to Greece.'"

## CRIMINALS SAID TO POSE AS SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An appeal to the newspapers of the country to guard against designating as "former service men" burglars, holdup men and other criminals without proper investigation, was issued yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. He declared that the expression was becoming increasingly common and that in many cases investigation would prove that the persons referred to had never been identified with the armed forces.

"It is popular just now for criminals to plead that they served in the army or navy in the war in the hope of gaining sympathy," Mr. Baker said. "When these people are so styled there is a great injustice done in many cases to the great body of men who may properly pride themselves in being former service men."

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## TRADE WITH RUSSIA REQUIRES CREDITS

Attempts at Barter Have Failed.  
State Department Official  
Tells House Committee—  
Recognition of Soviets Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discussing the possibilities of resuming trade with Russia, Arthur Bullard, chief of the Russian Division of the State Department, yesterday told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that attempts at barter had failed and that the only way of opening up trade between Russia and the United States was by the establishment of credits.

This brought up the general subject of recognition of the Soviet Government, to which Mr. Bullard said the State Department is, as it has been, opposed.

The hearing was held by the committee on the resolution introduced by Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the facts in his possession on the present condition of business and the amount of commodities now on hand and being produced in Russia, and the possibilities of trade relations between Russia and this country; whether as a matter of fact there is protection of life, liberty and property to the individual; and whether the Soviet Government and the Third International are engaged in systematic and organized propaganda throughout the world to destroy nationality, family life and all forms of religion, and particularly the Christian religion.

### Russia Not Producing

In regard to the present condition of business and the possibilities of engaging in trade, Mr. Bullard said that all information of the State Department tended to show that under present conditions Russia was not producing, that her transportation had broken down and that she had nothing to offer in the way of exports. Nationalization, so far as it had proceeded, had not been fruitful of industrial results. Only those who were employed directly by the government were sure of food and other necessities. The peasants produced enough for themselves but were chary of handling anything over to the cities.

There is no basis for trade unless credits are established so that production may be stimulated and means of communication and transportation improved, Mr. Bullard repeated.

"Would the resumption of trade relations with Russia mean the possibility of the Soviet controlling the production of the United States?" asked L. J. Dickason (R.), Representative from Iowa.

Mr. Bullard replied by reminding the committee that the British had stipulated in their trade negotiations with Russia that there should be no propaganda and that it was because the Soviet representatives had violated this agreement that they had had to return to Russia and that the negotiations had been halted.

### Comparison With Mexico

Edward E. Browne (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, asked if the State Department did not assert that it would treat Russia precisely as it treats Mexico.

Mr. Bullard could not see the analogy, since Mexico desired to have friendly relations with the United States, while Russia desired to overthrow this government. He said further that the published statement in which Mr. Browne's question was predicated misinterpreted a letter of the Undersecretary of State.

William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, pressed the point that all governments seek to establish their respective forms of government everywhere. The witness denied that this government sought to overthrow any government with which it was on friendly relations, and to the query by Mr. Mason whether he was afraid that the Bolsheviks would succeed in changing the form of this government if we should trade with them, he replied that he had no such fear, but he did think that their representatives might try to stir up trouble in this country. He insisted that the fundamental aim of the Bolsheviks, at least of the leaders and of that political party, was to cause a world revolution and that the only difference was in technique; some worked by violence, some by stealth and cunning. He called to the attention of the committee the report of the Third International recently issued by the State Department to prove from their own statements that this was the aim of the Soviets.

### No Position to Do Business

Later, the witness said that, in regard to the introduction of Bolshevik propaganda into this country, his personal opinion was that it could be taken care of by the departments within the government and that there was no occasion for apprehension as to the effect on this country. It all came back to the fact that there was no responsible government to do business with, and that the Russians under the present government are in no position to do business.

"If this government should undertake to approve trade with Russia, would it not be taken by other nations that we had given Russia a clean bill of health, so to speak?" asked Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bullard admitted that the effect of civilized nations trading with Russia would be to lend countenance to the Soviet Government. As long as it has the monopoly and it is not rec-

## ARMENIA-AMERICA SOCIETY'S POSITION

Memorandum to Premier Will  
Express Belief That Armenian  
Home Might Be Maintained  
Within Turkish Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—To the allied premiers who will confer on the Near Eastern question, at London on February 21, the Armenia-America Society expects to send a memorandum outlining its reasons for urging the establishment of an independent Armenian state inside the Turkish boundaries, as well as its reasons for believing that American opinion has the right to be heard in the matter.

Declaring that the Armenians have not been treated as an ally should be treated after a victory, and that recent events in Ottoman territory arouse suspicion that the Armenian cause has been abandoned for other interests, the memorandum will admit that the depopulation of the Armenian vilayets make it difficult to set apart an independent Armenian state inside the Turkish boundaries, but will express the belief that under proper protection a self-supporting territory might be regarded as an Armenian home, with the hope that it might ultimately develop into an Armenian commonwealth, or be united with the present Armenian Republic.

The memorandum will hold that the Treaty of Sevres appeared to do scant justice to the Armenians, but that the passing of the Armenian Republic into Soviet control in order to stop the Kemalists, should not lose to the Armenians any benefit due them under that treaty.

### Cilicia Protectorate Urged

"The expectation is," says the memorandum, "that under a provisional government and under a protectorate, or by some other device, the territories assigned to Armenia will be kept for this people."

Mention of a protectorate refers to the memorandum's proposal with regard to Cilicia. Holding that the Armenians flocking to that region have given it a character different from that of other portions of Asia Minor, the memorandum says:

"Under the Sevres Treaty a portion of the Cilician plain was joined to Syria under the mandate to France. Another portion is under actual French occupation. The entire Cilician district comes either into the Syrian mandate or into the zone of French influence. A proposition that has met with general favor over here is that this Cilician region be assigned under a separate mandate to France, distinct from the Syrian mandate. This would serve to afford proper protection to the Armenians who after the armistice were encouraged to settle in Cilicia."

Discussing the memorandum, George W. Montgomery, for the society, said: "The French claim that it is the expense of the administration which requires their withdrawal from Cilicia. The holding of the country under a mandate might overcome their hesitancy on this score. The expense of the administration in Cilicia might, by agreement with the United States, be counted off against the debt of the French Government to the United States. Possibly an American commissioner might be attached to the administration to assist in the handling of the budget. Such another suggestion is that the United States might make a loan to Cilicia, with an American commissioner attached to the French administration in handling the budget."

"The meager fruits of the victory which accrued to Armenia seem to be on the point of being lost to them by the inability or unwillingness of the other allies to do what seems to be the fair thing, namely, to assure the Armenians in Turkey a national home which may in time develop into an Armenian commonwealth or which may be united with Russian Armenia. This makes out a prima facie reason why the United States should not be entirely indifferent to the fate of Armenia. This reason is aside from the fact that a large part of the American citizenship is interested in the fate of the Armenians on the grounds of humanitarianism."

### Loan as Possibility

"The treaty allotted certain districts in Turkey to Armenia. Doubtless there will be reluctance to maintain these sections of the treaty and hand over to the sovietized Armenian Republic territory in Turkey. It is the aid in protection and administration of these districts which will provide one of the difficulties in the revision of the treaty."

"One proposition which the United States may well consider is that of a loan to the provisional government representing the Turkish Armenians. This would be expended under supervision of an American commissioner and the allied signatories of the new treaty could assure the protection, policing and administration of the Armenian home."

"If the premier's conference should ask the United States to undertake, not in the form of a mandate, the administration of the territory assigned in Turkey to the Armenians, the administration to continue until the complete independence of the Armenian Republic might make possible the uniting of the territory with it, or until it shall be deemed expedient to make other provisions for the administration of the districts, and if it shall be clear that the various racial elements in and about those districts

### GOVERNOR MILLER EXPLAINS MEANING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Replying to the League of Women Voters, which has resented his speech on the activities of groups not organized as political parties, Gov. Nathan L. Miller says that the women misunderstood him, and that he neither denies their right to work as a group outside a political party for political measures, nor does he condemn non-partisan groups. He did not refer to the right of petition or the "undoubted right" to favor or oppose measures or candidates. What he meant to make plain was that he referred only to "the use of the voting power of such groups as groups to cajole or coerce, to reward or punish public officials," as tending to "substitute minority for majority rule, irresponsible for responsible government, group or class interest for the public welfare."

The Governor deplores the continuation of racial distinctions, the discharge of political obligations and thinks women will accomplish more within the parties than by independent action.

### COST OF NEWSPAPER MAKING INCREASING

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Newspaper publishing costs are at the very highest point and are still increasing, said T. R. Williams, of Pittsburgh, president of the Newspaper Publishers Association, addressing a meeting of the Pennsylvania Association Dailies here. There is no possibility of decreasing advertising rates, Mr. Williams said, adding that the rates were too low before the war, and in the past few years have not increased in proportion to increased costs. He gave figures to show that publishers' costs have increased nearly 200 per cent and that advertising rates advanced less than half that amount.

In no case has there been a decrease in labor scales made in the past 60 days, he said, but nearly all have called for substantial increases, some as much as 20 to 30 per cent. He declared that while spot newspaper prices are softening, the contract price of 6½ cents a pound is the highest in 25 years.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S IDEALS COMMENDED

Mr. Harding, in a Foreword to  
Forthcoming Book, Compares  
Present Problems With Those  
of the Emancipator's Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At what he terms "the parting of the ways," Warren G. Harding, President-elect of the United States, urges the American people to turn to the ideals of Abraham Lincoln, declaring that "those times as truly try men's souls as Lincoln's times." His views along this line are set forth in an introduction which he has written to a new book entitled "Abraham Lincoln—Man of God," by John Wesley Hill, which is coming out almost at the moment to mark the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of Lincoln's birth, February 12. Dr. Hill is chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, and his book is described by Robert T. Lincoln, son of the great President, as the most genuine "close-up" of his father yet produced.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood also has a foreword in the book, and there is an extract from a Lincoln address by Mr. David Lloyd George. Mr. Harding's words, in part, follow:

"No new biography of Lincoln is needed to portray his public life. The standard histories give in all detail the great events of his career. But interpretations of his inner life are still in order. Few great men of the past have suffered as much as Lincoln at the hands of the well-meaning and uncritical, the ill-informed and prejudiced."

"Charles Sumner and Cromwell, Washington and John Marshall, all were children of their time. Only in the light of circumstances which produced them can they be explained. The interplay of heredity and environment on powerful personalities, and the compelling reaction of personalities on their surroundings, furnish a task before the reach of those who lack warm understanding and spiritual imagination."

Lincoln's Early Training  
"Abraham Lincoln was born amid a somewhat primitive and tumultuous religious upheaval expressed in the powerful preaching of Peter Cartwright and illustrated in the perennial popularity of the campmeeting. Brought up by parents whose lives were lived amid such influences, Abraham Lincoln was from his earliest youth religious. The Bible was the book of books to him. He prayed so constantly and confidently as to seem a kind of modern Brother Lawrence practicing the presence of God. He worked out a theology in general conformity with the accepted standards of Christianity. In the darkest hour of his White House days, when personal bereavement was added to national anxiety, he literally lived on his knees."

"Yet even in his life time, he was often charged with infidelity. Some too near the trees to see the woods even wrote books attributing Lincoln's frequent depression to irreligion. He believed he was defeated for office in 1841 because of the report that he was not a Christian. Many still are blinded by the same delusion."

A Duty Well Performed  
"A book has long been needed to bring discussion to an end, to set at rest much foolish speculation, and to convince the most incredulous that Abraham Lincoln, man of God, was as sincere in his religious faith as Robert E. Lee or William E. Gladstone."

"These times as truly try men's souls as Lincoln's times. Problems of today are as grave and complex as the problems to which Lincoln brought a clear mind and pure soul as modern times have known. A free people whose freedom has been purchased at a great price must now choose between the merely economic and the spiritually moral, between the irresponsible Marxism so subtle that even the timid who dare not champion

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## PROTEST AGAINST LOANS TO CHINA

Chinese Societies in America Hold  
Parade of 5000 in San Francisco—  
Bulletin Says Aid  
Should Await Stable Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Interrupting their New Year festivities, 5000 Chinese, representing the race in the United States and Canada, recently marched through the downtown district and Chinatown, in protest against the consortium's making any loans to the government at Peking at the present time. The organization represented included the Chinese National Welfare Society, the Six Companies, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Youth's Magazine, the Morning Bell School, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Chinese Y. W. C. A., and the Chinese Patriotic Society. A bulletin given out by the societies says:

"China is now engaged in establishing a constitutional government. Any loan now made to the government at Peking will undoubtedly be used against the Chinese people in their efforts to establish a legal government, create civil wars, and prolong the unsettled conditions now existing in China, indefinitely."

"The people of China are confident that they can settle their internal difficulties and differences without any outside help, and if they are left alone they will soon be able to establish a stable government."

"Before any development and construction work on a large scale can be undertaken in China, it is necessary that a sound legal government be established, and when this is accomplished, the people will gladly accept financial assistance to develop the resources of their country, but until that time the people of China oppose any and all loans to be made by bankers. We earnestly appeal to you, the American people, to aid us in our efforts to establish a real republic in China, a republic in fact and not in name only, and the best way to help us is that you prevent the making of any loans to our country until we put our house in order and stand before the world with a government that is founded in law and represents the will and the sentiment of the Chinese people."

"The Chinese people of America hereby place ourselves on record that it is our sense of duty, of the gravest importance to our country and its people and to the world at large, to discourage any foreign loans, private or official, made to any government in China, provincial or national, now or hereafter, and we are of the opinion that any loan made to any government in China now in power without the sanction of a constitutionally elected parliament, as provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of China, is illegal and void and not binding on the Republic of China."

MOVE SEEN TO ELECT  
ANTI-DRY SPEAKER  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Dry leaders have discovered what they believe to be a movement to make a Representative sympathetic to the liquor interests Speaker of the next House of Representatives. It is said that friends have urged Homer P. Snyder (R.), Representative from this State, for that position. Of his record on prohibition, William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League says:

"Mr. Snyder not only voted against submission of the federal prohibition amendment, but to do so he went back on his word and violated an assurance that he would vote for it. He has a consistent nullification record of opposition to the passage of the Volstead act. He is in favor of beer and wine and a nullification of the federal amendment by that method and is as wet as the brewers want a man to be, unless he has experienced some recent sudden conversion of which the public has been kept in ignorance."

"The next Congress is as dry and as strongly in favor of enforcement as the present Congress, and probably more so, and it would be a subversion of representative government to put at the head of the next House a man who is not in sympathy with the sentiment of the Congress upon this vital and fundamental issue of combined morals and law and order."

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## MR. BRYAN URGES PUBLIC GOOD AS AIM

He Demands That Special  
Interests Be Not Allowed  
to Rule Parties—Attention  
Called to the Coal Profiters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
MIAMI, Florida—"If the Democratic Party is going to be a force in this country, it must have members, and the voters will not be willing to act through the Democratic Party unless they can control it," said William Jennings Bryan, at his winter home here yesterday, in discussing the announcement on Wednesday in New York by R. C. Roper, former judge of Nebraska, that Mr. Bryan and his brother Charles planned a reorganization of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Bryan said he had not known that a definite date for the launching of the movement had been set as announced by Judge Roper.

"I am in constant association with my brother," he added. "My theory has been that a democracy is a government in which the people rule, and a Democratic Party must recognize that authority comes up from the bottom and not down from the top. Politicians try to use the party organizations and the voters try to use the party organizations for the advancement of the public good."

"I do not expect much of any surface movements, that is, movements among the party officials. Progress will come through activity among the voters, and they cannot act until they have a chance to select committeemen. Prior to this, they can organize among themselves, discuss questions, pick out spokesmen and get ready for effective action when the time for the selection of the committeemen comes. This, I think, they should do. And this is what I hope to contribute to through my paper."

"If the proposed meetings of the subcommittees or the full committees have no higher purpose than the boosting of some particular aspirant for office, they will do little. If, however, the membership of the committee want to outline a constructive platform and call upon the rank and file for an expression of opinion, much may be accomplished."

"Past differences ought to be forgotten," Mr. Bryan continued. "There can be no harmony in the party organization as long as the wets or Wall Street or any other special interest attempts to use the party organization to keep the party from doing its duty to the public."

"The people are intensely in earnest, and the committee can best serve the party not by burning incense before any particular idol, but by getting down to work for the protection of the public against exploiters. Senator Calley of New York stated the other day that the coal men had plundered the public to the extent of \$1,500,000,000 per year. That sum is greater than all the stealing done by all the men now confined in the penitentiaries of the United States, and nothing is being done to imprison the exploiters or to protect the public from them."

DAYLIGHT SAVING ASSOCIATION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A new organization called the Eastern Time Zone Daylight Saving Association is now working in 19 states for daylight saving from the last Sunday in April to the last in September in the eastern time zone. In this state Republican leaders are working for repeal of the state daylight saving law, leaving the cities to save daylight by ordinance. But there is a bill in the Legislature confining but shortening the period of daylight saving from seven to five months, and this is supported by those who insist that the saving benefits more people than it inconveniences, and that city ordinances would cause confusion. The Republican legislators will confer on the matter next Tuesday.

CONSUMERS SERVICE UPHOLD  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Urging that the needs of the country for the development of foreign trade require that the consular service should be improved, the board of directors of the Providence Chamber of Commerce has sent to Washington a protest against "any act of Congress that would reduce or impair the present standard of efficiency of the consular service."

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## ENACTMENT URGED OF PACKER BILL

Fight Against It Called Challenge  
to American Institutions—  
Policy of the Chamber of  
Commerce Sharply Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists and vice-president of the Peoples Reconstruction League, in a statement yesterday demanded immediate enactment of the packer control legislation now before Congress. He also denounced the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for its opposition to the bill.

The fight of the packers against the Granna bill to control the meat packing industry he called "a challenge to our American institutions." His statement then continued as follows:

"For nearly 12 years the American people have been suffering from the growing power and unfair methods of the packers, which, as the Federal Trade Commission showed in its exhaustive, thorough and impartial investigation of the meat packing industry, is now a monopoly. The Federal Trade Commission reported that in 1918 the 'big five' packers combined sales were over \$3,000,000,000 and stated, 'At the present rate of expansion, within a few years the big packers would control the wholesale distribution of the nation's food supply.'"

"The Peoples Reconstruction League is working for the enactment of packer control legislation, and we fully realize the powers that are arrayed against us. The statement of the United States Chamber of Commerce opposing the Granna bill to control the packers shows the nature of the enemy to this legislation so essential to the welfare of the American people."

"Congress has an immediate and imperative duty to enact the Senate Granna bill. The people have a right to demand that their rights and not the privileges of the 'big five' packers shall be considered by Congress."

Action Urged On Packer Bill  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The executive committee of the National Consumers League yesterday adopted resolutions protesting against further congressional delay in acting on the Granna packer bill and calling on Speaker Gillett and the chairman of the House Committee on Rules to fix the earliest possible date for a vote on this measure.

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## SPLendor MARKED OPENING OF CORTES

Cynic Onlookers Speculated Upon What Parliament's End Might Be, Rough as Was the Road Before It for Its Progress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Much may happen in Spain in the future, near and far, but it is difficult to imagine that there will be any appreciable diminution in the lofty dignity of traditional ceremonial which seems to be as much a part of the soil and the nation as ever it was, and indeed in these times to be naturally and unaffectedly insisted upon the more. It is not cheapened by constant and insincere use, as it might be said, on trivial occasions; but when Spain is exhibiting herself she is as splendid in manner and conduct as ever she was. As we have seen in recent times, when there is a new foreign ambassador to be received at Madrid, or when the grand assembly in the Royal Palace to wear their caps in the presence of the King while grandees sit on cushions in presence of the Queen, Spain has still a way of carrying herself as perhaps no other nation has.

And so it has been again on the occasion of the opening of the new and very much discussed Cortes, as to the prospects of which there is such a considerable difference of opinion. Perhaps all the doubts that exist in the political world, the fear in some quarters that the future of Parliament is uncertain, and that it is losing in prestige, and perhaps also a certain depression that has hung upon the people of the capital in recent times (due hardly or not at all to purely political affairs but to more menacing of bread and other strikes, and the cold mid-winter season) have made the bold persons going home from the theaters at 1:30 in the morning regret their enthusiasm, hunger troubles, financial worries of a kind, and various other minor disturbers of corporeal and temperamental placidity.

### An Extra Splendor

Perhaps the combination of these things determined those in high authority to the resolution that, whatever the circumstances, and though the winter should be at its worst, there should be no diminution in the ceremony of opening Parliament. Rather did they feel that it should be touched with a little extra splendor or dignity if possible, here and there, to the end that the people might be reminded of and impressed with the importance of Spain as she is today, when governments in all other countries seem somewhat less secure, less usual.

Royalty and the nobility displayed the full measure of their grandeur on this occasion. The opening took place, according to custom, in the Senado. This Senate House was in the long distant past an Augustine college, and more than 100 years ago it became the meeting place of the first Cortes, while in 1835 it was given over to the Senate, which has retained it ever since. The first indications that this was a great parliament day were made at dawn, when the national flags were set floating from the Royal Palace, from the Senado and Congress, and from various other public buildings in the city. An air of interest and expectation pervaded the callies; the social atmosphere of Madrid is peculiarly sensitive, and this was different from the somewhat stale excitement of mere festival days.

### Attributes of the Monarchy

At 11 o'clock in the morning a kind of first preliminary display was made, for at that hour what are here called the "attributes of the monarchy" were translated from the Royal Palace to the Senate House. These are the crown and the royal scepter to which a procession all of their own is assigned. They were taken out of the royal coaches, under the immediate protection of the Inspector-General of the royal palaces, while an escort of alabarderos accompanied the coach. Arrived at the Senado the "attributes" were received by the high personages there, not as if they were but gewgaws or empty baubles, as Socialists would say, but with ceremonies and fine obeisance as if there were the emblems of Spain, past and present, and to be. They were laid reverently in the salon de sessions which had already been prepared for the great event of the day, which was not to take place until the afternoon.

At 2:30 the real proceedings began. Troops in their best gala uniform lifted the callies from the Plaza de Armas to the Senado House, the Captain-General Aguilera being in command of them, with Generals Fridrich and Montero commanding the two separate divisions of which they consisted. The regiments were specially chosen; here were those of Leon, Wad Raa, Covadonga and Saboya—great names in Spain—Wad Raa and Covadonga especially speaking of proud achievement in the present and the past. Two batteries of artillery were displayed in the Plaza de Oriente the Queen's Lancers were prominent, and a company of Zapadores with their banners and music were at the gates of the Senado House. From the moment in which the troops took up their positions the route was closed to all traffic except the carriages of ministers, ambassadors, the presidents of the two houses, the directors of the Civil Guard, of the Seguridad, the Alcaide, and the captain-general.

### The Splendid Coaches

Soon after 3 o'clock the Infantes and other personages due to take part in the great proceedings and not resident in the palace began to arrive

there, and a bustle in the precincts of the Alcazar was begun, the people thronging thereabout. All the splendid coaches for the royal procession were drawn up in the central patio of the Alcazar, there embellished with the decorations of the horses seemed to some eyes to be even a trifle more splendid than before. The royal escort emerged and prepared for its business, the Saboya Regiment and the King's Lancers kept the line from the central patio to the palace gates.

At 3 o'clock the King and Queen came forth from their apartments and passed down the staircase lined with alabarderos, major-domos hanging upon the robes of their Majesties. Queen Maria Cristina, the Infanta Isabel, the Infantes and Infantas and the other great royal and other personages who were of the procession, followed. The King wore a Captain-General's uniform with the collar of the Golden Fleece and the sash of the Merito Militar. Queen Victoria—who never looks so much a queen as on these special occasions when a display of monarchical dignity and impressiveness is called for, which she answers most admirably—wore a white robe embellished with beautiful silver work, and about her was the historic ermine mantle of Queen Isabel III, with the castles and lions, lined with scarlet, over which fell, depending from the crown upon the royal head, a silvery mantle covered with brilliant. Her Majesty displayed a great array of jewels, and also the sash of Maria Luisa.

All the resources in the matter of the royal coaches were called upon for the occasion, nothing finer having been seen since the coronation. The coaches had their distinctive designations and styles, the color and trappings of the horses, the penachos and all the rest were individual to each carriage, and all the gala effects were at their highest. The decorative effects in each case were most precise, according to custom and tradition. Four black horses were harnessed to the first carriage, the "Lando de Bronces," which was occupied by four kings of arms; the remaining coaches, all but one, were drawn each by six fine chestnut horses.

### A Fine Procession

There were three coaches "de Paris," the coach de "amaranto," the coach de "de Cifras" and the coach de "Corona Ducal," bearing dignitaries of the court and royal household, and then a more impressive coach "de Coches," with the Infanta Luisa and Infante Carlos. In the next, the coach "de Caoba," were Queen Maria Cristina, the Infanta Isabel and the Infante Alfonso. Then in the coach de "Tableros Dorados" drawn by eight chestnuts, with escorts and everything on the most impressive scale, were the King and Queen. It was a fine procession that made its way by the Plaza de la Armeria and of Calle de Bailen to the Senado. The troops did the honors along the route, while the populace assembled in the Plaza de Oriente and the people gathered on the balconies of the houses cheered with heartiness.

Many formalities, much ceremonial, were passed through on the arrival of Their Majesties at the Senado, where there were awaiting the members of the new Parliament, the diplomatic corps, and—making a most formidable appearance—a large representation of the highest Spanish society. First the Infante Carlos and the Infanta Maria Luisa entered the Chamber to the distant music of the "March of the Infantes," and, bowing to the ambassadors, as they passed the place where they were assembled, took their seats at the side of the throne. Queen Maria Cristina and the Infanta Isabel in turn entered afterward, likewise bowed to the great diplomats, and passed to a place by the throne. And then came the mace bearers, and after them, in great solemnity, the King and Queen.

"Discourse of the King"

Some formalities of the opening of the Senate had already been accomplished. Now, with the King and Queen seated on the throne, the Prime Minister approached His Majesty and handed to him the written speech of the opening that he was to deliver, the "Discurso del Rey," which was to declare the situation and policy of Spain. All were standing then. The King rose, saying to all that they should seat themselves, and in a clear voice and with fine expression read the long speech. As soon as he had finished, the assembly rose to its feet again, when the Prime Minister said "His Majesty the King commands me to declare that the Cortes of 1921 are legally opened."

There were "vivas" for the King and Queen, and then the royal personages left the Chamber, followed by the others, the same formalities being observed on returning to the palace as on the outward journey. Cycles looking on, observing the splendor of the opening of the new Parliament, speculated upon what its end might be, rough as was the road that lay before it for its progress.

**The J. L. Hudson Co.**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

In the Fashion Shops Spring Ideas are Poking their Heads Above the Horizon of Winter

You have heard that suit skirts and dress skirts are wide. Yes, circular, some of them nearly four yards. That's just as charming for young misses as they are for matrons. That abbreviated suit jackets, known as blouses and box coats, with and without embroidery, are new. That certain taffeta dresses vary their trimmings from hand painted flowers to beads and embroidery. These and other pertinent touches are the signs of spring ready for those who are just tired of their winter clothes. You will enjoy visiting these shops.

Madison—Third Floor—Farmer Street and Woodward Ave. Buildings

## SHARING THE LAND AMONG ESTHONIANS

Land to Be Granted to Individual Cultivation With Hereditary Tenure Within the Working Capacity of One Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"During the German occupation, the foundation was laid for the colonization of the Baltic by Germany in which they were most amiably supported by the Baltic barons. Companies were formed for the colonization of the Baltic, one-third of the shares being held by the German Empire, and the remaining two-thirds by Germans and Baltic organizations. The Germans compiled statistics showing how many German colonists could be imported from Germany to Estonia. According to these statistics, it was possible to settle 3,000,000 Germans during the next 10 to 15 years." Thus writes Mr. J. Sapas in a recent issue of The Baltic Review, in an article dealing with the program of agrarian reform in Estonia.

How badly Estonia was in need of agrarian reform may be seen from the fact that 75 per cent of the population was landless in a country where, according to German statistics, the Baltic needs many millions of inhabitants for the land. Mr. Sapas shows that there were three points kept in view in instituting agrarian reform in Estonia. First, economy for the improvement of the cultivation of the land; second, population—to enable the people to settle in the country; and third, political—to prevent the Baltic provinces, especially Estonia, becoming a German colony. Estonian territory, from the point of view of property, was divided in such a manner that half the land was taken up by large estates, the remainder being in the hands of peasants. Many very large estates existed, so large that the landlords were unable to cultivate all their land, and large areas of fertile land remain uncultivated. Agrarian reform was therefore essential for agricultural progress.

### Colony Idea Fails

Mr. Sapas states that the landowners themselves recognized the necessity of giving up part of their lands, but here the political aspect intervened; the German estate owners, though domiciled in the land for 700 years, remained German and instead of giving land to local inhabitants, who had to emigrate in large numbers, began to create German colonies, but German colonists were unwilling to cultivate the unfruitful soil of Estonia, so the attempt failed. In Courland, however, a number of Germans had settled in 1914.

Mr. Sapas compares the conditions with those prevailing in England in order to make the situation clear, and the question is asked as to what would happen if the landlords of the large estates in England planned to ignore the Small Holdings Act by giving English territory to Frenchmen, thus transforming England into a French colony and handing over from one-third to one-half of their land to the French at a low price, the English people emigrating for lack of land?

### Fighting Bolsheviki

Another point which the author states should be considered in connection with agrarian reform was Estonia's war for freedom against the Bolsheviki. This fight, which lasted a year, was undertaken for the independence of Estonia and not for future German colonization. The war with the Bolsheviki was followed by the fight with German troops under General von der Goltz, and after overthrowing the Lettish Government, and with so many different issues at stake—economy, population and the double political danger on one side the necessity of preventing German colonization, and on the other, prevention of conquest by the Bolsheviki and confiscation of land by them—agrarian reform became an urgent necessity recognized even by German subjects as well as Baltic landlords.

Agrarian reform, Mr. Sapas shows, first made its appearance in the autumn of 1919, its chief points being that all estate lands are the recognized property of the state, excepting those estates belonging to the towns; that the land is to be expropriated and compensation given for the stock at full market price, and for the land according to the assessment, for which a special law will be passed; that the land is to be granted to individual cultivators with hereditary tenure, in small holdings, within the working capacity of one family and two horses;

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Numerous big industrial establishments have already been forced to reduce their output or even to close altogether. Consequently, unemployment is increasing rapidly; by now it has grown to an extent inducing the federal government to propose devoting 10,000,000 francs to fighting it. A commission of the First Chamber or Senate even thinks this amount too small and of requiring it to be raised to 15,000,000. Many Swiss newspapers, too, are emphasizing that it would be useless to try small means and that nothing short of quite radical, though possibly very unpopular measures, could avail.

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### NEW ATLANTIC LINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Kristianafjord, belonging to the Norwegian American Line, which was launched recently at Napier and Miller's yard, Old Kilpatrick, near Glasgow, Scotland, is the first of the four steamers ordered at these works by the Norwegian American Line. The Kristianafjord, which has a tonnage of 9500, will be ready in April or May and will be followed by the sister ship Trondhjemsfjord. Both are to have turbine engines. Some time in the coming summer the Tanstjerner and the Skienfjord will also be set on the water. Besides these four steamers the line has two other steamers under construction at the Canadian Vickers yard in Montreal. These will be ready in the spring. The six new steamers will increase the tonnage of the line by 47,000.

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## MASONIC LODGES AND UNIVERSITY TOWNS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is to be feared that the claim made by the recently constituted Richard C. MacLaurin Lodge at Cambridge, Massachusetts, that it is the first Masonic Lodge in the world to be identified with a university, cannot be substantiated. That honor belongs to Oxford in England, where as far back as 1818, the Apollo University Lodge, No. 557, was founded. Cambridge, England, has two university lodges—the Isaac Newton, No. 859, constituted in 1861, and the Alma Mater, No. 1433, formed in 1874. The University of London Lodge, No. 2933, was founded in 1884; the University of Edinburgh Lodge, No. 2874, in 1903; Universities, Durham, No. 2562, in 1890, and the University of Durham Lodge, No. 3080 in 1904; Trinity College Dublin Lodge, No. 3163, in 1906; the University of Sheffield Lodge, No. 3911, in 1918, while as long ago as 1888 the Oxford and Cambridge University Lodge, No. 118, was grounded in London for the benefit of the graduates of these two universities resident in the metropolis. The highest possible place on the list, assuming that there are not any other university lodges in other parts of the world, a somewhat improbable assumption, is therefore held by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for England and Wales and British Dominions for 1921 has just been issued, and it is gratifying to see that this branch of Masonry is making progress in common with other sections of the craft. Warrants for four chapters were granted during last year: the Conjurata, No. 212, London; Lord Blythwood in the chair; the de Lovetot, No. 213, Sheffield, F. O. Cornu; the Medeshamstead, No. 214, Peterborough, J. G. Sturton; and the St. David, No. 214, Cardiff, Isidore Leon. A new chapter under this Supreme Council has just been consecrated (although the warrant was granted in 1919) at Bournemouth, New Zealand. It will be known as the Nelson and Marlborough, No. 206.

The annual returns for the three Masonic institutions for 1920 have just been issued. The receipts for the girls' institution amounted to £296,423 17s. 10d., boys' £107,807 6s. 11d., and for the old peoples' £137,585 8s. 3d., making a grand total of nearly £542,000 and more than £23,000 in excess of the sum, contributed during 1919.

The amount contributed to the three Masonic institutions during the last 20 years is no less a sum than £2,085,285, and the receipts have been trebled within the last 11 years, making a real temple of charity.

### SWEDEN RATIFIES PROTOCOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GENEVA, Switzerland—The secretary of the League of Nations, it is announced, has received information that the Swedish Government has ratified the protocol in connection with the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice. This is the first ratification which has so far been received.

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FINANCIAL POSITION  
IN FRANCE OBSCURE

Conditions Declared Never to Have Been Frankly Faced and Budget System It Is Said Only Serves to Conceal Large Deficit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — When Aristide Briand was called upon to form a Cabinet even those who were best acquainted with the ability of the man of many cabinets doubted whether in present circumstances he would succeed. He has succeeded and now everybody is asking whether his Ministry will have a long or a short life.

The prospects are that, although it will be permitted to make the attempt to clear up the perplexities in which France has been plunged by a changing and sentimental policy since the armistice, the financial conditions will after some months be too difficult and will force another ministerial crisis.

The financial conditions of France have never been frankly faced. Hitherto every ministry has lived on illusions. The illusions which France has cherished are almost incredible. For example, the last loan was hailed as completely successful. In reality it was largely fictitious. It was the exchange of new paper for old paper. Even putting it at its highest, out of 27,000,000,000 francs less than 9,000,000,000 was brought in any kind of real money to the coffers of the State. Now such an amount is not sufficient to pay the expenses of a single quarter. It is not enough to cover half the deficit of the year's budget. It is impossible to go on without facing the facts.

## Extravagance Must Stop

One of the reasons for the overthrow of the Leygues Cabinet was that for a whole year France has been deceiving herself. Whether she will obtain substantial reparations from Germany or not—and there are signs that Germany cannot pay if she will and will not pay when she can—it is clear to all realist statesmen that they must not rely upon such payments in a preparation of the budget.

The system that France has adopted is thoroughly bad. It only serves to conceal the deficit. Instead of troubling to change the rate of exchange by artificial means, it would surely be better to change the conditions which produce such a rate of exchange. The budget, however, is not only late, the departments are not only extravagant, but there is a curious belief that if you put into the budget only the items which you can pay and put the items which you cannot pay into separate budgets which are regarded as "exceptional" you have made receipts and expenditures balance.

This is a curious belief that the real budget is regarded as a budget of (in round figures) 20,000,000,000 francs. France by strenuous efforts can possibly pay such an amount, but in addition there is an "extraordinary" budget which can only be met by what has been called a "daily loan." There is a third budget in which liabilities figure but in which the only assets are hypothetical sums which it is hoped to secure from Germany.

## Illusory System Denounced

Léon Bourgeois, when elected president of the Senate, in a remarkable speech, more courageous than any hitherto heard in France, denounced this illusory system. At the present time, he declared, the discussion of the 1921 budget is not even begun. The Commission of Finance has insisted upon the need of finding an immediate remedy for a state of things which cannot be prolonged without putting in peril the future of the nation. On a total budget of 44,000,000,000 francs of expenditure 20,000,000,000 francs only are met by normal resources. It is considered that 16,500,000,000 francs are recoverable from Germany according to the terms of the Treaty but perfectly insignificant sums have been realized and at the time of writing "we have not even decided what is the figure of reparations recognized by Germany or the truth about the amounts which may reasonably be expected each year."

"How is this difference of 24,000,000,000 francs between receipts and expenditures to be made up? The government begins to recognize that, apart from the consolidation of a small part of our floating debt, practically all the resources given to us by the 6 per cent loan are absorbed and it will be necessary to have a daily loan to assure of the day to day the meeting of the obligations of France. How many milliards have been added to the public debt in a single year? At the present time no one can calculate the amount exactly. A gulf is widening and nothing is being done to reduce it. Such a situation cannot last."

In plain language, Mr. Bourgeois foresees bankruptcy unless something real is done. He does not believe in small economies here and there. It is a question of method, a method which does not permit any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth without concealment and without fear. Heroic measures are needed. Expenditures must be cut down to the barest subsistence level before France is asked to pay more taxes. Obviously the aid of the Allies is imperative. Any policy which alarms the world about French intentions is fatal. It is time that definite understandings were reached.

## A Curious Mixture

This grave statement is made rather too late than too soon. It is partly because of the realization of these facts that Mr. Briand was chosen rather than Mr. Poincaré. Does his Cabinet then inspire confidence?

Paul Doumer, who is the Minister of Finance, is a Senator who might be expected to act vigorously. He

has been the sternest critic of past methods. He was Minister of Finance 20 years ago and he then showed himself to be an advocate of a real income tax. It is for this reason that he is rather feared by the Conservatives. He has been the reporter of the budget in the Senate for several years. One may truly say that great credit will not be deceptive but veritable may be anticipated now that he is in office.

The Briand Cabinet is rather a curious mixture. The Premier has been compelled to take all kinds of colleagues. There is Louis Barthou for example. Certainly he has had much ministerial experience but as War Minister he must be looked upon with some suspicion. If the French finances are to be improved it is essential that military expenditure shall be reduced to a minimum. Now Mr. Barthou is chiefly remembered as the advocate of that deplorable Three Years' Service Law which was introduced just before the war, which certainly did not serve to postpone or avert the war. He is a Chauvinist. Even last year he made an anti-Krieg speech which indicates that he is at least not a conciliatory person. Whether he will, under pressure, keep down the military commitments of France remains to be seen.

## A Sense of Reality

Of Louis Loucheur it is possible to say hopeful things. He was a member of the Clemenceau Ministry but he has always shown himself to possess a sense of reality. He is a successful business man, a technician of ability. As a manufacturer placed in the department of the Liberated Regions he should show that organizing spirit which is at present lacking and he should not be put off with mere promises and nebulous phrases.

While there are men like Peter Marraud at the Ministry of the Interior who are Liberal in tendency, there are also men like Mr. Bonnevay who is Minister of Justice belonging to the so-called Entente Démocratique, that is to say to the extremely Conservative majority of the Chamber. Mr. Marraud has had a brilliant administrative career. Mr. Bonnevay is eloquent and is a good tactician. At the Marine Ministry is another Radical, Mr. Guist-hau, who has already served in this department; while Mr. Bérard, Minister of Public Instruction, is regarded as the wittiest man in the Chamber and has had much experience in this ministry. It is to be noted that Andrew Maginot remains in charge of pensions having filled the post as well as it may be filled, and another minister who remains is Albert Sarraut in the Colonial Office.

The most important of the ministers to retain a portfolio is Mr. Le Troquer who has certainly shown his efficiency in charge of Public Works. The Labor Minister is Daniel Vincent who is credited with advanced views, having served under Paul Painlevé. On the opposite side in politics is Mr. Leredu in the Public Health Department while Lefebvre Dupuy who will control agriculture is also a deputy of the Right. As for Lucien Dior, the new Minister of Commerce, he is an expert in engineering matters.

## All Sections Represented

It will be seen that Mr. Briand has chosen his collaborators from all sections and the undersecretaries are equally varied in political complexion. The coalition method is probably essential to the conduct of French politics. The Premier is obliged to work with what is expressively called a "combination." Naturally this alliance of groups is subject to frequent changes. Intrigues, defections, are inevitable in the group system, and the possibilities of other "combinations" are infinite. This is the chief reason why French cabinets are not so stable as American and English cabinets or cabinets in other countries where there are two or three great parties.

Mr. Briand, realizing that French finances present the chief problem but that French financiers must depend upon French foreign policy, himself took the post of Foreign Minister. He is undoubtedly the ablest man in the parliamentary sense in France. As a negotiator he is supreme. He is astute and subtle. He will undoubtedly steer a middle course between friendship with Germany and subservience to England on the one hand, and hostility to Germany and defiance of England on the other hand. His task is difficult but a moderate policy of transition is probably what France most requires at this moment.

## OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An official statement issued in London gives the following details of what are described as serious outrages in Ireland from January 1, 1920, to the beginning of the present year: Courthouses destroyed, 68; Royal Irish Constabulary barracks destroyed, 507; Royal Irish Constabulary barracks damaged, 114; Royal Irish Constabulary occupied barracks destroyed, 23; raids on mails, 998; raids on coast guard stations and lighthouses, 46; raids for arms, 2801; policemen killed, 165; policemen wounded, 225; soldiers killed, 53; soldiers wounded, 118; civilians killed (stated to be due to Sinn Féin), 43; civilians wounded, 103. The figures relating to civilians do not include casualties in the Ulster riots during the period of June to September, 1920. Twenty civilian casualties occurred. The Londonderry riots and 62 in the Belfast riots during that period. The foregoing particulars, it is stated, do not include outrages of a kind which are not now being committed, for example: 119 raids on revenue offices, which occurred during the months of April and May, and resulted in the destruction of many official documents and much other public property. Minor forms of outrage, such as intimidation and cattle driving, are also not included.

SIGNS OF REVIVAL  
SEEN IN GERMANY

Though Industrial Outlook Seems Gloomy, Indications of Recovery Should Not Be Overlooked

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In taking stock of Germany's financial and economic situation at the opening of this new year, experts agree here that once the vexed question of the amount of the indemnity to be paid and the form that payment will take is out of the way there will be real likelihood of the country settling down to a period of steady productive work. The hectic activity displayed by many German industries during the past year and reflected in the high dividends recently announced by various companies clearly does not offer any guide to the real state of German industry, and warnings on the point which have just been given by Walter Rathenau, the head of the great electrical combine, and other industrial leaders are justified.

The striking boom on the stock exchanges of Berlin, Frankfurt and Hamburg during the past few weeks has attracted considerable attention. The rush of the general public to buy industrial stock certainly suggests confidence on their part in Germany's economic future. It is estimated that close on 15,000,000,000 marks have been invested by the public during the past year in company stock. Cases of small shopkeepers, clerks, school teachers and minor government officials who through fortunate speculations with their comparatively small savings have now become millionaires in marks are constantly being referred to in the press.

The "stocking" method of hoarding their savings has never made a particularly potent appeal to the German and today more than ever the tendency exists of investing all available cash in good sound industrial undertakings rather than letting it lie in the banks. The well-known banker, Mr. von Mendelssohn, in presiding recently over the annual meeting of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, insisted that while Germany's future in many respects was gloomy the few signs which existed of recovery should not be overlooked. The conviction, he said, that Germany's ills would be cured by productive work, not by the constant intervention of an all powerful government, gained ground. A greater readiness to work, notably in the mining districts, was discernible and increased production was slowly following.

"This reinforced determination to work," added Mr. Mendelssohn, "will lead, when we are in a position to get cheaper raw materials, notably coal and iron, to a much needed increased output and a fall in the price of essential articles of everyday use. Only on such lines, presuming always that the Peace Treaty will not be applied in such a way as to destroy all the germs of a healthy economic state, can Germany's economic and financial salvation be reached."

Hope, hedged round by important reservations, also characterized the speeches at the special meeting of the shareholders of the Hamburg American Line, who approved of the directors' proposal to issue 6 per cent preference stock to the amount of 100,000,000 marks. It was emphasized that the recent arrangement with the Harriman Line was having highly satisfactory results and that provided there was cooperation, not severe competition, between the various German shipping companies, Germany might once again reach a modest place on the sea and in the ship construction industry.

POLAND TO START  
ECONOMY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The reasons for the present economic tension in Poland are: the state of war which has lasted two years; the lack of administrative experience, and the impossibility of obtaining any external loans.

To remedy these economic conditions, Mr. Stezowski, the Polish Financial Minister, said he intended to introduce a system of the most rigorous economy based on a detailed budget. No expenditure not authorized by the budget would be voted by the Diet without some precise scheme for repayment. Expenditure would be limited to the absolute minimum necessary to carry on the administration of the country. All superfluous branches of administration would be suppressed and the personnel reduced. To attract and secure the confidence of foreign capital, Poland was prepared, he said, to work for the maintenance of peace, and to give every proof of economical and administrative administration. In addition, the country would enter seriously on the path of social and radical reform, and thus repel the accusation that the government was not up to the level of the highest legislative standards of the West. Above all, the Finance Minister concluded, he would seek to increase exports and would continue to forbid the exportation of Polish money for speculative purposes.

PRICE OF BREAD IS  
REDUCED IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The master bakers committee of Dublin has reduced the price of the two-pound loaf by one penny to 5½d. and further reductions are promised in the near future. This has been made possible by the fact that larger quantities of flour are available, and that it can now be imported at a price as low as that at which the bakers are obtaining it from the government. The govern-

ment subsidy to the milling trade has practically disappeared. Provision dealers give promise of more reasonable charges for bacon, sugar and other commodities very shortly.

A comparison of the present prices for foodstuffs in the United Kingdom and foreign countries is instructive. A careful analysis shows that the increase in food prices in the United Kingdom over pre-war prices amounts to 182 per cent, while in the United States of America it is only 92 per cent. This makes it clear that the revolt against high prices in America is scarcely justified while the inhabitants of other countries are bearing similar burdens more or less uncomplainingly. In America what could be purchased in pre-war days for \$5 now costs nearly \$10. In Great Britain and Ireland, where the pound is only worth seven shillings, the same amount of goods would cost 56 shillings.

PROTESTS IN EGYPT  
OVER SALE OF LIQUOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The recent decision of the authorities to remove all restrictions on the sale of alcoholic liquors in Egypt has been the subject of considerable criticism by many Arabic newspapers. Evidently much benefit has been experienced since a liquor might be procured very cheaply, though these were gradually extended until before the above order was issued it could be obtained legally up till 10 p.m. While it is possible that a certain amount of illicit dealing went on, it was clearly noticeable that the towns were much quieter during the evenings, the streets being practically deserted after the cinemas and theaters had closed.

A correspondent writing to the "Akhef," the official organ of the Egyptian Delegation, on the subject says in part: "Every Egyptian who loves his country regrets this curious decision which tends to encourage many people of inferior classes to indulge in vanity and vice, and do what disturbs the happiness of the public. Viewed from the social standpoint, wine is a thing that demolishes the structure of the progress of mankind. . . . In brief we ask the government to impose the strictest restrictions upon the use of drinks."

This and other similar articles should receive the careful consideration of the government, for after all the European press which on the whole welcomed its action represents but an insignificant part numerically of the population.

SOUTH AFRICA PLANS  
TO STOP PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—The Cost of Living Commission has been dissolved and its place taken by the Board of Control which has been appointed to administer the Profiteering Act and the Speculation in Foodstuffs Prevention Act. The Cost of Living Commission was intended to check excessive prices by moral suasion rather than by arbitrary action. It had the power to examine the books of traders, to take evidence on oath, and to pilory those who were held to be guilty of profiteering, but nothing further. The results of the commission's labors tended to show that a considerable amount of profiteering and speculation had taken place, and it recommended legislation be enacted to cope with these matters.

The Board of Control possesses very wide powers and has been armed with authority to prosecute those who are held to be guilty of profiteering. It is the intention of the board to recommend the appointment of local committees under the act, which will receive complaints, conduct investigations, and, if necessary, institute prosecutions. They will have the authority to act without reference to the central board, save in particular cases, but a right of appeal to the Board of Control is given against any order, save that of prosecution, made by such local committees.

## BRITISH AIR FORCE ENSIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Air Force of Great Britain now flies its own ensign, as a submitted design has received the approval of the King. The ensign is a flag of Royal Air Force blue, one-fourth of which is as in the maritime ensigns. The fourth below the Union flag bears no device, but centered in the remaining half of the ensign is the red, white and blue identification mark which has become so familiar to all and which is carried by all British service aircraft. The Union flag in the corner of the ensign denotes its nationality, while the color and the marking serve to identify it as belonging to the Royal Air Force.

## EMPLOYEES SHARE IN PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, North Carolina.—Under its profit-sharing plan the Erwin Mills Company of Durham, and its subsidiary plants, with approximately 4000 operatives, recently distributed substantial cash dividends among its employees.

## THE S. S. HAIR CURLER

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GOOD WORK IN  
CAUSE OF WOMEN

Writer Shows What Is Being Done for Betterment of Women Both in Europe and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Canada is to be congratulated on being the first country in the world to appoint a woman Cabinet Minister, though she has probably only anticipated Mr. Harding's good intentions politically toward women. Mrs. Ralph Smith, originated from Devonshire in England, and was elected in the place of her husband, a former Minister of Labor in the Liberal Administration. Mrs. Ralph Smith has for some time done admirable work in connection with education and for the betterment of women. No doubt in the more important position of Minister of Education her influence and wide practical experience will carry great weight with all parties. She has always been a keen advocate of the suffrage, long before the question became part of practical politics.

After 30 years of ardent work in the cause of woman's suffrage, Austria has now granted women the vote on the same terms as men, and eight women members were returned to the first Republican Parliament. Each woman member has her special department. Miss Popp—who, as a young factory hand, started a women's paper in 1890—devoting herself to citizen rights for women. This lady is particularly interested in the reform of the marriage laws, having introduced a bill for civil marriage which, however, was defeated.

Mrs. Schlesinger and Mrs. Proft both devote special attention to the secondary schools for girls, which till very recently have been left entirely in private hands, no public school being available. There is no money to build schools at present, but the girls are allowed to attend the boys' schools, and the system of coeducation has been found very successful. Thanks to these energetic ladies, girls may now attend the polytechnic and agricultural, botanical and commercial colleges, hitherto closed to them, and they have the same rights as the boys.

Another woman member of the Austrian Parliament is the representative of the trade unions and of all women labor. This member has worked for, and carried through, the new laws for governesses, secretaries and servants. Mrs. Emmy Freudlich's special line is economic; she is director of the state food office, leader of the co-operative movement, and of various consumers' organizations. Several of the other women members have interested themselves in such matters as improved conditions for women employed in the state factories, prices, household training, special schools, and so forth.

## Training for Domestic Service

The British Ministry of Labor proposes to train girls and women (who have done war work) for domestic service. The training will be given at local centers, and an allowance to supplement living expenses will be made during training. Several women interested in such matters expressed considerable doubt as to the success of such a scheme; it is very likely to prove simply a means of providing an allowance, or "dole" for a given period for a number of girls and women, who at the end of their training will have little further interest in the matter.

There are no doubt enough domestic situations to absorb the great bulk of unemployed women and, as some of those consulted pointed out, there are mistresses and housekeepers ready to give them training quite as good as they could have under any government scheme and pay them while they learn. Nearly every one in discussing the matter stated emphatically that the new scheme, if adopted, should contain some check to secure that those trained accept places offered or refund the money expended on them.

## Freedom League

The Women's Freedom League has arranged a series of interesting addresses for the present season; among the speakers are Sir John Cockburn and Miss Jessie Stephen. Miss Stephen was previously a domestic servant, but interesting herself in social matters

she was returned as a borough councillor, and has developed a gift for lucid and convincing speaking.

Mrs. Despard held her usual party for the very poor children in the neighborhood of Nine Elms recently, this being one of the worst slum areas in the metropolis. Donations in money and kind were sent to Mrs. Despard from all parts of the country, many of the large tradesmen in London giving substantial consignments of their goods.

The Women's Freedom League extended a cordial welcome to Mrs. Borman-Wells on her recent flying visit to London after 10 years' residence in America. Mrs. Borman-Wells was one of the earliest members of the league and a close friend of its president.

CANADIAN CONFIDENCE  
IN FINANCIAL BASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—"Everybody in business is asking how long the depression which is sweeping over industry is likely to last. No person can tell, but it would seem evident that one of the principal conditions must be that the prices of what the farmers require must come down to correspond to the prices of what they have to sell." So said Charles Marriot in referring from the presidency of the Toronto Board of Trade. "The equilibrium must be restored or there can be no confidence in the situation," continued Mr. Marriot. "Until the basis of fair exchange is reached, trade will languish and the production and the distribution of goods must be curtailed."

"Labor may assist greatly in bringing about more stable conditions and we believe will not be unwilling when the situation is fully understood in all its relations. Great results might come from the bringing together of Capital and Labor for the adjustment of relations which will give to Capital adequate production and fair profits and to Labor good working conditions and fair wages. That our country and the Empire should pass through five years of terrific war with enormous losses of men and materials entailing indebtedness of almost appalling extent, and then through an orgy of two years of prosperity, high prices and extravagance, without suffering from the inevitable reaction could not be expected. War-time expansion was largely a delusion, and we now find we were very busy writing up values only to write them down again. Let us not be downhearted, for no country is better able to overcome these burdens than Canada."

## NONPARTISAN LEAGUE REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Non-partisan League, which has been dormant for a number of years, has recently made its appearance in the Province, and is carrying on a campaign among the Ruthenian, Galician and German settlers in the northern section of the Province. It is said that members of the league have been going round promising that once its candidates are in power in the provincial Assembly they will establish state banks and set up grain elevators and flour mills at the international border where the farmers' produce may be converted into flour before being marketed. They plan to finance these schemes by a levy on land held for speculative purposes. At a meeting at Watrous, S. Godwin, president of the league, advocated that the banking system of Canada should be replaced by the people printing their own currency, using their own credit and abolishing interest charges.

**Denton's**  
Race at Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio  
LEADERS IN FASHIONS FOR  
WOMEN'S AND MISSES'  
TAILORED SUITS, COATS,  
CAPES, DOLMANS, GOWNS,  
DRESSES, MILLINERY,  
BLOUSES AND FURS  
French and American adaptations in Exclusive Styles for every season and Accessory for every requirement of Dress

**Frederick League**  
The Women's Freedom League has arranged a series of interesting addresses for the present season; among the speakers are Sir John Cockburn and Miss Jessie Stephen. Miss Stephen was previously a domestic servant, but interesting herself in social matters

CANADA TO PRESERVE  
WATER-POWER RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At a joint conference here at which were present representatives of the federal, Ontario, and Manitoba governments, it was agreed that as a means of protecting water-power rights on the Winnipeg and English rivers, and of safeguarding the levels of the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul, concurrent legislation should be passed by the federal and Ontario governments creating a board of control consisting of two engineers, each appointed by the federal and Ontario governments. The decision was reached as a result of representations made by the Manitoba Government with regard to the concession on the White Dog Rapids made to the Bachus paper interests by the Ontario Government. Manitoba contended that unless adequate safeguards were provided, the power development of the Province on the Winnipeg River might be seriously endangered by the White Dog Rapids development.

The new board has been given four powers: 1. To control the levels of the Lake of the Woods within certain elevations agreed upon by the International Waterways Commission. 2. To control the levels of Lac Seul within certain levels prescribed by order-in-council of the federal and Ontario governments. 3. To regulate the flow of the Winnipeg River to its junction with the English River. 4. To regulate the flow of the English River from that point to Lac Seul.

ONTARIO TEMPERANCE  
WORKERS MOBILIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—Temperance workers in Ontario are arraying themselves for the forthcoming fight against liquor, and the approaching annual convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, which will begin its meetings in Toronto on February 22, will be the occasion for planning a vigorous and united effort, which should contribute largely to the success of the cause.

The purposes of the convention will be: 1. To win decisively in the approaching campaign to prohibit importation. 2. To continue education and propaganda work in order to establish and improve our laws. 3. To maintain organized effort to secure effective law enforcement. 4. To actively press for complete nation-wide prohibition. 5. To take the full part Canada should play in the great world prohibition movement.

Every church congregation in Ontario and every society and association of citizens of whatever form or of whatever name which is in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic is invited to appoint delegates to this convention which for 34 years has been the provincial prohibition parliament of Ontario.

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**The Dixie Terminal**  
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CINCINNATI, OHIO

**The Oskamp Jewelry Company**  
Formerly at Race and Seventh Streets.

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FRANCE PAYS ON  
LOAN FROM SPAIN

Initial Payment of 35,000,000  
Pesetas May Ease Trade Con-  
ditions Between Countries—  
Movements on the Bole

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The French Em-  
bassy in Madrid has just paid into  
the Banco de España a check for  
35,000,000 pesetas, this being a first  
instalment in repayment of the credit  
of 455,000,000 pesetas that the Spanish  
banking consortium—made to France  
in 1918. This has been a loan which  
in some respects has not turned out  
as well as it should; it has been the  
subject of continual contention be-  
tween the two parties, and has tended  
to reduce amity and increase suspi-  
cion rather than the reverse. France  
promised special advantages to Spain  
in the matter of customs, tariffs, and  
other things; Spain insists that so  
far from having made such conces-  
sions she has stiffened the hindrances  
to Spanish exports to France, while  
at the same time she has been con-  
tinually asking for postponements of  
the repayment of the loan. Latterly  
Spanish opinion manifested itself de-  
cidedly against any further postpone-  
ment, and at this stage negotiations  
were entered into between the two  
governments, of which this first pay-  
ment is the result, while at the same  
time the customs tariffs on both sides  
are, it is understood, to be examined  
with a view to revision and a fairer  
working arrangement between the  
two countries. There is urgent need  
for a better understanding. Many  
points of doubt and difficulty have  
been raised. France strongly suggests  
that Spanish importation in this mat-  
ter is less to be appreciated than  
might otherwise be the case. If most  
of the money had not been employed  
in making purchases of Spanish  
products, Spain says her own finances  
are not in such a state as to justify  
her in having such credits outstanding  
in this way. No announcement is  
made yet as to the date and extent of  
further repayments, but it is stated  
in well-informed quarters that a prob-  
able arrangement is that after this  
initial payment of 35,000,000 pesetas  
there will be a monthly repayment of  
5,000,000 pesetas during the present  
year, and of 10,000,000 pesetas a month  
in 1922, the balance to be completed  
in 1923, so that according to such  
arrangements there would be 60,000,  
000 pesetas more paid this year, 120,  
000,000 pesetas next year and 240,000,  
000 pesetas in the third year.

It is a notable fact that among a  
long list of Spanish securities in  
which there was heavy depreciation in  
value as quoted on the Bole during  
last year, the only one that shows a  
rise is the stock of the Banco de  
España, which at the end of 1919 was  
quoted at 550 and at the end of 1920  
at 539. A certain pessimism has been  
induced in Spanish financial and com-  
mercial circles by a contemplation of  
movements and results last year, and  
such affairs as that of the Banco de  
Barcelona. But bank results in 1920  
in Spain, as they are becoming known,  
should make for a certain confidence.  
There have just been assembled the  
announcements of the Bilbao banks.  
The profit of the Banco de Bilbao was  
13,135,430 pesetas, a dividend of 20  
per cent being declared, and for other  
banks the figures respectively were:  
Banco del Comercio, 1,046,826 pesetas  
and 12 per cent; Banco de Vizcaya,  
7,421,965 pesetas and 20 per cent;  
Credito de la Union Minera, 12,544,447  
pesetas and 50 pesetas a share; Banco  
Vasco, 1,301,275 pesetas and 7 1/2 per  
cent; Banco Urquijo Vascongado, 990,  
306 pesetas and 6 per cent; Banco  
Agricola Comercial, 782,159 pesetas  
and 7 per cent.

It is announced here that the an-  
nual dividend for 1920 of the Banco  
Alemán Transatlantico, foremost of  
the German banks operating in Madrid  
and other parts of Spain, has been  
fixed at 30 per cent instead of 6 per  
cent in the previous year.

**BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The British Ex-  
chequer returns for the period April 1,  
1920, to January 22, 1921, show con-  
tinued improvement as compared with  
the previous year's results:

Receipts ..... £99,412,575  
Expenditure ..... £91,158,384

For the corresponding period of the  
preceding financial year the figures  
were:

Receipts ..... £82,455,568  
Expenditure ..... £82,063,293

**UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS**  
NEW YORK, New York.—The de-  
crease of 574,958 tons in unfilled  
orders of the United States Steel Cor-  
poration for January indicates in-  
coming business averaged approxi-  
mately 27,000 tons a day through the  
month. Shipments were at the rate  
of about 50,000 tons for each of the  
25 working days.

**REDUCTION IN STEEL PRICES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MIDDLESBROUGH, England.—  
Prices of steel produced in northeast  
England were reduced at Middlesbrough  
recently, following the action of the  
Scottish steel makers. The reduc-  
tions in prices vary from £2 to £4  
per ton. Severe foreign competition  
is the reason given for the reductions.

**COTTON MARKET**  
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton  
futures closed barely steady yester-  
day, March 12.55, May 13.24, July  
14.22, October 14.75, December 14.85;  
spot quiet; middling 12.55.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Chile was one of the few countries  
which reduced its national debt dur-  
ing the war period. Chile's debt is now  
\$161,265,000, against \$175,500,000 at the  
end of 1913.

The American Chamber of Com-  
merce in Mexico City estimated Mexi-  
can firms will buy over \$200,000,000 in  
merchandise in the United States dur-  
ing 1921.

Jamaica plans to pay \$300,000 an-  
nually for 40 years to Britain, as a  
contribution to the reduction of the  
war debt.

The H. H. Franklin Manufac-  
turing Company will go on a 100 per cent  
normal capacity production basis Feb-  
ruary 10, producing 40 cars a day.  
The average production since the  
price reduction in September has been  
30 per cent, prior to which time it was  
40 per cent.

The Société Commerciale des  
Potasses d'Alsace is to open a New  
York office for the direction of its  
sales in the United States within a  
few days, according to an an-  
nouncement by Armand Kuhn, direc-  
tor of the company. The company,  
which was only recently formed, will  
handle the sales of the 17 operat-  
ing mines in Alsace. Announcement  
of the location of the New York  
office and of the personnel in charge  
will be made in the near future.

The \$25,000,000 twelve-year 7 per  
cent debentures of the Gulf Oil Cor-  
poration have been largely oversub-  
scribed, the books being closed a few  
hours after opening.

A new low record for the production  
of steel ingots was made in January,  
according to the statement of the  
American Iron-Steel Institute. Re-  
ports to the institute by 30 companies,  
which made 85.12 per cent of the steel  
ingot production in 1919, give the out-  
put last month as 2,201,866 gross tons,  
as compared with 2,340,365 gross tons  
in December, the previous low re-  
cord, a decrease of 138,499 tons.

A Barcelona dispatch states that  
manufacturers in Sabadell have  
formed a syndicate to meet the finan-  
cial crisis in industrial firms.

Kuhn Loeb Company and the Na-  
tional City Company announce that  
the subscription lists to the Chicago &  
Northwestern Railway Company  
\$15,000,000 15-year 6 1/2 per cent  
secured gold bonds, offered by them  
Wednesday, have been closed.

A press dispatch from Paris says  
that, according to experts identified  
with the reparations commission, Ger-  
many is now surpassing her pre-war  
output of coal far exceeds.

There are 11 beet sugar factories  
in Rumania, with an aggregate ca-  
pacity of 82,500 metric tons. This  
year, however, it is estimated, the  
crop will total less than 11,000 tons.

News that the Swiss Confederation  
had announced a government bond  
issue of 188,000,000 francs has been  
received by the Swiss Consulate in  
New York City.

Official announcement has been  
made that the Italian Government has  
given instructions to suspend indefi-  
nitely all C. I. F. purchase of cereals.

That the rent rise has been checked  
the country over and that the down-  
ward movement has begun is indicated  
in reports to National Industrial Con-  
ference Board in a nation-wide survey.  
Rent decline developed immediately  
after depression in industrial centers.

DULL AGAIN IN  
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Dullness  
again marked the session in the stock  
market yesterday when only 392,200  
shares were sold. For the most part  
the changes were mixed, and slight  
although in the last hour there was  
a short rally. The closing was firm.  
Call money was steady at 7 per cent.  
Closing quotations were Steel 82 1/2,  
up 1/4; California Petroleum 41, up  
3/4; Utah 56 1/2, up 1/4; Southern  
Pacific 79 1/2, up 1/4.

BONDS OF COPPER  
EXPORT COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York.—The Na-  
tional City Company and the Guar-  
anty Trust Company of New York, as  
joint syndicate managers for the  
Copper Export Association, Inc., \$40,  
000,000 one to four-year secured  
3 per cent gold note issue, announced  
Thursday that they would accept sub-  
scriptions for the last three matu-  
rity only. The issue is secured by the  
pledge of 400,000 pounds of refined  
copper, or three-fourths of the  
existing surplus, which is assigned to  
the export trade.

**DISCOUNT RATE 6 PER CENT**  
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Federal  
Reserve Bank of Cleveland will  
henceforth charge a flat rate dis-  
count of 6 per cent. This schedule  
supersedes that of October 1, 1920.  
The new schedule eliminates the pre-  
ference rates that have existed on cer-  
tain lines of collateral. This means  
that the discount rate on Liberty  
bonds and Victory notes will be  
raised 1/4 per cent and Treasury cer-  
tificates 1/2 per cent.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE**  
Thurs.-Wednes-  
day  
Sterling ..... \$3.58 3/4 \$3.58 3/4  
France (French) ..... 0.1715 1/2 0.1715 1/2  
France (Belgian) ..... 0.1715 1/2 0.1715 1/2  
France (Swiss) ..... 0.1715 1/2 0.1715 1/2  
Lire ..... 0.0344 1/2 0.0344 1/2  
Drachmas (Greek) ..... 0.0220 0.0220  
Guilder ..... 0.1612 1/2 0.1612 1/2  
German marks ..... 0.1612 1/2 0.1612 1/2  
Pound ..... 1.00 1.00  
Swedish kroner ..... 0.2225 0.2225  
Norwegian kroner ..... 0.1805 0.1805  
Danish kroner ..... 0.1805 0.1805  
Hong kong ..... 0.1250 0.1250  
Argentine pesos ..... 0.2525 0.2525  
Canadian dollar ..... 0.38 1/2 0.38 1/2

LONDON COUNTING  
ON EASIER MONEY

Review of Business and Financial  
Situation in Great Britain Re-  
veals the Widespread Effect of  
Commercial Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Stock market  
movements present a paradox. Just  
now, British Government securities and  
kindred investments are firm  
(with occasional lapses) mainly be-  
cause of the general belief that money  
is going to be easier and cheaper.  
Industrial shares are dull because in-  
dustry is oppressed by lack of money  
and the high cost of it. Of course the  
paradox is not difficult of explanation.  
If money does become cheaper and  
more plentiful, first-class securities  
respond at once, for as their liability  
is undoubted, the current value of  
money bulks largely in their valua-  
tion. In the case of industry, though  
the greater abundance of money will  
diminish the gravity of the problem of  
financing stocks of goods that find no  
market at present it will by no means  
solve it. Nearly every day reveals  
some instance of embarrassment due  
to this problem; not the embarrass-  
ment that implies insolvency either  
actual or constructive, but a nearly  
intolerable strain on working capitals.

## Resources Locked Up

Two old-established undertakings,  
one a general engineering firm and the  
other engaged mainly in the manufac-  
ture of printing machinery, are the lat-  
est to confess that their resources are  
for the time being unequal to the lock-  
up in materials, partly finished goods,  
and even completed articles. In both  
cases motor manufacturing had in quite  
recent times been added as sideshows  
to the main business. The motor trade  
made perhaps the biggest "splash"  
after the armistice, and for a time or-  
ders far exceeded the capacity of pro-  
duction. But as army lorries came  
gradually into civilian employment,  
the demand for heavy business vehicles  
fell off, and the disillusionment of that  
part of the community which thought  
peace meant ebullient prosperity  
checked the purchases of luxury cars  
and runabouts. So what looked a year  
or so ago the liveliest of industries has  
become the most clogged up and con-  
gested; as a sideshow to other man-  
ufactures it has proved not only a  
delusion but a parasitic bloodsucker.

In the hope of getting rid of re-  
dundant stocks much attention is  
being given by business men to the  
question of extending credits to the  
impoverished states of central  
Europe, now closed as markets owing  
to the depreciation of their currencies  
and the lack of real security for  
payment of imports. Manufacturers  
will not take the risk of renewing  
trade relations with such customers,  
and banks are unable to take com-  
mercial risks, especially such as are  
repugnant to their own customers.

Months ago the government got a  
vote of £26,000,000 to be used in re-  
establishing trade with such coun-  
tries, but the scheme has never got  
into free working order because it  
entailed the provision of some sort  
of tangible security on the part of  
would-be purchasers on the Continent.

It is easy to attribute the non-  
success of the scheme to the inef-  
ficacy of government control and the  
requirement of superfluous guaran-  
tees, but these are not the real ob-  
stacles.

**Study of New Ideas**  
This is soon discovered when other  
schemes are brought into the open  
and subjected to close examination.  
The favorite alternative just now is  
sponsored by Sir Edward Mount-  
batten. He believes that if the big  
banks and insurance companies lent  
their machinery and the government  
would allot half of its export credits  
vote, or £13,000,000, trade might be  
resumed with some of the distressed  
countries within six months. The  
security for the bills to be drawn on  
these countries would be mobilized  
and guaranteed by syndicates of bank-  
ers in each of them, and here the bills  
would be rendered negotiable by  
having policies of insurance attached.  
The cost of the insurance would fall  
exclusively on the government grant.

What is the practical man's criticism  
of this proposal? First, that so far  
as regards the main intention of the  
scheme as a relief to British trade con-  
ditions it can have little effect in re-  
ducing redundant stocks. For what the  
distressed countries want most ur-  
gently is not goods for every day con-  
sumption, but plows, machinery and  
locomotives so that production, man-  
ufacture and transport may be restated.  
If such heavy and costly exports be  
sent out, a fund of £13,000,000 will  
soon be exhausted, and only a few  
home industries would gain benefit.  
If on the other hand the scheme be  
worked so as to relieve stocks here  
and give the impoverished peoples the  
coverings and domestic utensils they  
badly need, nothing effective is done  
to set the wheels of production and  
commerce running permanently. More  
disconcerting still when the practical  
man asks if the introduction of goods  
into the impoverished countries is go-  
ing to help toward an appreciation of  
their currencies, even those who sup-  
port the scheme admit that to give the  
people purchasing power enough to  
absorb the imported goods more cur-  
rency would have to be printed!

## All Bear Burden

On the whole then the reopening of  
the distressed areas of Europe to  
trade does not offer much solid pros-  
pect of alleviating depression in in-  
dustry in this country. That we have

not to redress and see through our-  
selves. One stratum of the community  
after another is being brought to  
realize that it cannot escape its share  
in the burden. Those who live on in-  
vested capital have witnessed the  
market value of their holdings steadily  
and inexorably reduced in value; so  
far as the income from investments is  
liable to fluctuation it is now moving  
down, for dividends from industrial  
and commercial ventures are beginning  
to be reduced. Those who draw their  
sustenance from more direct partici-  
pation in industry and production  
must curtail their drawings or see  
their working resources exhausted.  
Last of all Labor is recognizing that  
wages must be accommodated to ex-  
isting conditions. When we all get  
sensible and disinterested the cloud  
of depression will begin to show a  
silver lining.

GENERAL ECONOMIC  
CONDITION IN WORLD

United States Government Gets  
Reports From Its Commercial  
Representatives on Trade in  
Many Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.  
—Reports on world-wide economic  
conditions are reported to the United  
States Department of Commerce in  
cables received from government com-  
mercial agents abroad. Their cables  
report conditions better than a month  
ago in many countries.

Living costs in Belgium and the  
Scandinavian countries were described  
as lower by Trade Commissioner  
Cross at Brussels and Commercial  
Attache Anderson at Copenhagen.  
The former foresees an im-  
provement in all markets in Bel-  
gium as soon as the exchange rate  
becomes more favorable, but said that  
a general lowering of wages and in-  
creased unemployment might be  
looked for before the end of February.  
Improvement in the exchange situa-  
tion in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark  
was noted by Mr. Anderson.

Reviewing economic conditions in  
Great Britain, Acting Commercial At-  
tache Pace at London reported that  
deflation is occurring and speculation  
is decreasing. Bank loans, he said,  
are increasing and there is consider-  
able talk that the Bank of England  
will decrease its discount rate.

The British report also declared that  
a rise of exchange is predicted and it  
is the expectation that there will be a  
lower rate prevailing on silver.

The silver rate has tended to decrease  
the order for foreign goods, especially Far  
Eastern goods. American money is  
flowing into England for investment.

British industries were said to be  
facing a troublous period owing to the  
evident refusal of Labor to consider  
wage reductions.

Commercial developments in the  
Far East, Commercial Attache J. F.  
Abbott declared that the financial sit-  
uation there is improving. Bank rates,  
he said, generally are lower than they  
were last month and there is current  
talk that the Bank of Japan will de-  
crease its rate. Bank loans are in-  
creasing, indicating a tendency to  
employ this easier money to expand  
business.

Trade Commissioner Ferrin, at Mel-  
bourne, cabled the department that  
there has been no perceptible change  
in bank rates during the month and  
speculation has shown a tendency to  
decrease. The volume of bank loans  
was reported greater during the  
month than for the preceding period,  
and both checking and savings de-  
posits showed an increase.

In Italy the outlook is considered  
uncertain.

General business depression is re-  
ported in China, due largely to the  
fall in silver.

In Argentina affairs are generally  
unsettled. Process of credit deflation  
is continuing, bank rates being raised  
and money being tighter.

The economic and commercial sit-  
uation in Brazil remains about the  
same as a month ago.

The financial situation in Mexico is  
improved somewhat. Deflation con-  
tinues and speculation is decreasing.  
Export of commodities is stationary,  
except those of petroleum, which have  
increased notably.

Government finances in Peru are re-  
ported very unsatisfactory.

Commercial Attache McQueen, in  
reporting for Chile, said a number of  
large business houses there were in  
financial straits but were receiving aid  
from the banks, while smaller  
business houses in some instances  
were being forced to close. The ex-  
change situation, he said, had not  
improved, and the demand for ship-  
ping space showed a decrease. He  
mentioned, however, that large crops  
were predicted with normal harvest-  
ing conditions.

**LACE TRADE REVIVAL**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The first  
signs of a break in the clouds of trade  
depression are evidenced in Ayrshire,  
where lace factories, which have been  
on short time since July, have re-  
sumed full running. Reduced price  
lists have been issued by agreement  
with Nottingham lace makers and  
they have attracted big orders long  
held in abeyance. A nine months'  
strike on the part of the Ayrshire mills has  
been settled and work on full time  
was resumed.

**STANDARD OIL PRICES REDUCED**  
SHREVEPORT, Louisiana.—The  
Standard Oil Company of Louisiana  
has reduced its market price for all  
grades of crude oil with the exception  
of heavy cadd below 22 degree grav-  
ity 50 cents a barrel.

PRICE REDUCTIONS  
IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Several Independents in United  
States Reported to Be Offering  
Products at Lower Quotations  
in Effort to Attract Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Business  
has been conducted for years upon  
the idea that lower prices meant  
more business, and laws of the coun-  
try have been modeled upon that  
basis, assuming that competition au-  
tomatically meant lower prices, but  
there appears to be a difference of  
opinion just now in the steel in-  
dustry.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance  
Company is one of the independents  
reported to be offering its products  
under the other quotations in the  
hope of getting business.

Judge Gary of the United States  
Steel Corporation says his concern  
is not going to cut prices now at  
any rate, and that "reducing prices  
will bring no more business."

If other independents slash prices  
as is being done in practically every  
other line it remains to be seen  
whether more business results or not.  
Of course cutting prices on one com-  
modity alone will not spell a com-  
plete restoration of business, for de-  
flation must extend to every line. The  
sooner it is practiced by all, and the  
various combinations that have been  
charged with restraint of the build-  
ing trade are disposed of, the sooner  
may more normal building business  
be expected.

## Business and Competition

Business knows that competition  
can be carried to economic destruc-  
tion, but sales below cost are not  
contemplated unless it be to move  
"frozen" stocks. The object of com-  
petition is to reduce costs of produc-  
tion, thereby working to reduce prices  
individually rather than leveling them  
up collectively.

The Iron Market says: Announce-  
ment by the Midvale Steel & Or-  
dnance Company that it would quote  
prices low enough to bring business  
to its mills, some of which have been  
shut down since early December, has  
brought the steel market this week  
to a new stage in price readjustment.  
Thus far no large business has been  
done, but already cuts of \$5 a ton  
below the Steel Corporation's sched-  
ule are reported.

There are plentiful indications that  
other independent steel companies  
stand ready to take a share of the  
going business, even though realizing  
that under present conditions there  
will be no free buying. No definite  
price schedule is given out by any  
of the cut price sellers, the policy  
being to get sufficient orders for a  
mill operation up to the average of  
independent mills.

The crux of the new situation is  
the extent to which the wage reduc-  
tions already made by some inde-  
pendent producers will allow them  
to go below Steel Corporation prices.  
These reductions have been from 15  
to 25 per cent. One independent com-  
pany has made a second reduction of  
15 per cent. In the Youngstown dis-  
trict wage reductions are expected by  
the middle of February. At present  
high freights on raw materials there  
are mills whose range of action under  
free competition will not be great.

## Steel Labor Wages

In this connection it may be pointed  
out that steel labor rates are up  
about 158 per cent since the pre-war  
period. Iron and steel prices based  
on the Dow, Jones & Co. weekly av-  
erage are up about 81 per cent since  
1913.

Steel men usually figure that labor  
constitutes 80 per cent to 85 per cent  
of the total cost of steel making, but  
this includes indirect labor, employed  
in transportation, etc. Direct labor  
cost is probably in the neighborhood  
of 50 per cent of total cost and trans-  
portation may be placed at not far  
from 40 per cent, possibly slightly  
more. Hence, it is obvious why the  
trade considers reductions in wages  
and in freight rates almost equally  
essential.

Speaking this week Judge Gary said:  
"So far as our corporation is con-  
cerned, we stand for fair prices,  
neither unreasonably high nor unrea-  
sonably low; for fair treatment to com-  
petitors, customers, employees and the  
general public. We think that is a  
good principle and a good policy. We  
have no present intention of changing  
our selling prices, and as to the sub-  
ject of reducing wage rates the matter  
has not been up for consideration."

**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR REPORT**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The an-  
nual report of the Gillette Safety Razor  
Company for the fiscal year ending  
December 31, 1920, shows net earn-  
ings, including subsidiaries, without  
reserve for taxes, of \$6,803,407, com-  
pared with \$6,025,350 in 1919, \$5,252,  
136 in 1918, and \$4,603,732 in 1917. On  
the 250,000 shares of stock outstand-  
ing the 1920 earnings were equal to  
\$27.21 a share, as against \$24.10 a  
share in 1919.

**CHICAGO MARKETS**

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Substantial ad-  
vances occurred in the wheat mar-  
ket yesterday, despite a hesitating start.  
March opened at 1.61 1/2 and closed at  
1.67 1/2. May opened at 1.51 1/2 and  
closed at 1.55 1/2. Corn advanced  
slightly, May closing at 67 1/2 and July  
at 69 1/2. Hogs and provisions were  
lower. May barley 65 1/2, May rye  
1.40b, July rye 1.24, May pork 21.00b,  
May lard 12.22, July 12.55b, May ribs  
11.27b.

## DIVIDENDS

The Standard Oil Company of In-  
diana has declared a quarterly di-  
vidend of \$1 on the new \$25 par stock,  
payable March 15 to stock of record  
February 16. On December 18 last  
a stock dividend of 150 per cent was  
paid. Quarterly dividends of 3 per  
cent were distributed on the old  
stock, and on December 15 an extra  
cash dividend of 5 per cent was paid.  
The Cerrito de Pasco Copper Com-  
pany has declared a quarterly di-  
vidend of 50 cents a share, payable  
March 1 to stock of record February  
17. Quarterly payments of \$1 a share  
had been made on this issue for some  
years back.

OIL SHARES WAVER  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Oil shares wavered  
on the stock exchange today.  
Industrials were without a leader.  
Hudson's Bay was 6. Gilt-edged in-  
vestment issues were hard, but firm-  
ness in the money situation restricted  
purchasing. French loans were steady,  
Mexicans were easier on announce-  
ment that the United States Govern-  
ment would make no recommendations  
to American bankers to lend  
money to Mexico until the present  
Mexican Administration had been re-  
cognized.

Home rails flattened again on the  
threatening attitude of the Locomotive  
Engineers and Firemen's Union as  
well as on poor earnings. Mexican  
Eagle 5 1/2.

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly  
statement of the Bank of England  
follows:

	Feb. 9	Feb. 2
Total reserve	£17,745,000	15,001,000
Silver	128,383,000	128,383,000
Gold	128,383,000	128,383,000
Other assets	76,588,000	76,588,000
Other debts	108,331,000	108,331,000
Public debts	20,176,000	20,176,000
Govt securities	50,302,000	50,302,000

The proportion of the bank's re-  
serve to liabilities is now 14 per  
cent, compared with 11.54 per cent  
last week, and compares with a de-  
cline from 22.50 per cent to 22.40  
per cent this week last year.

Clearings through the London  
banks for the week were £292,869,  
000, compared with £280,973,000 last  
week and £284,970,000 in this week  
last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregat-  
ed £310,716,000, compared with  
£310,937,000 last week. The amount  
of gold securing these notes is £28,  
640,000, compared with £28,607,000  
the previous week.

The rate remains unchanged at 7  
per cent.

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT



F. V. S. HYDE WINS OVER A. J. CORDIER

Last Year's Champion Defeated in Straight Games in the Semi-Final Round of Squash Tennis Tourney for the Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Playing probably the finest squash tennis ever seen on the Yale Club courts, F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, national champion in 1919, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, last year's champion, in straight games in the semi-final round of the tournament for the 1921 championship, and will meet Jay Gould, Columbia Club, who defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, in easy fashion in the other match in that round. The final round will be played Saturday afternoon.

In his match with Riley, Gould took matters rather easy at the start of each game, permitting Riley to gain the lead, but once started his speed of strokes, which gives him ability to hit from any position, and gave him opportunity to force the play so that he soon ran out the match in straight games, 15-6, 15-5, 15-4.

At the conclusion of this match Hyde and Cordier took the court and a short rally began, Cordier winning the service. After scoring 5 points Cordier yielded the lead to Hyde, who took 6 points in a single hand and held it until the score was 13 to 9, when Cordier, by a series of brilliant rallies, brought the score to extra points at 14-all, and then was within a point of game in the same hand. But Hyde simply steadied down and in remarkable position play, gradually took the next 3 points, one at a time, and carried off the game, 17-16.

Cordier then took a long lead in the second game, leading 7 to 3, but Hyde made 10 points in the next three hands and ran out the game in the fourteenth inning, 15-11.

The final game saw the best squash of the day, both players making many remarkable shots, especially in drives along the side wall, and shots into the rear corners, in which Hyde especially excelled. Hyde led at the start, but Cordier passed him in the eighth inning and they alternated in the lead, each gaining a point at a time, each rally being remarkable for brilliant shooting, in which each showed his finest work until after Hyde had been within a stroke of game several times, when Cordier only a point behind, a shot around the court which caught Cordier out of position, gave Hyde the game and the match 15-13. The point score and summary:

Table with 2 columns: Game, Score. Rows for First Game (Hyde 15-11), Second Game (Hyde 15-17), Third Game (Hyde 15-11).

F. S. APPLEBY WINS IN BRILLIANT GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. CLEVELAND, Ohio—Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Michigan, met F. S. Appleby of New York City in the third round of play in the United States Class A amateur billiards championship tournament now in session at the auditorium of the Cleveland Athletic Club Wednesday night, and Appleby won, 300 to 154, but it was only after 13 innings of the most brilliant billiards staged thus far in the tournament.

The game started off with a sweep in the early stages. In the first three innings Appleby scored 3, 24 and 52 points for a total of 79, while Heddon, after going two innings without a score, ran 80 points in the third inning. In the fourth inning Heddon obtained a slight advantage when he scored 21 points to his opponent's 12, but in the fifth inning the big break came. Appleby, displaying a wonderful stroke and keen judgment, ran up a total of 80 points, and from the fifth inning on the game was never in doubt.

Dr. A. I. Brown of Cleveland again failed to show his best form and lost to E. T. Appleby of New York, 300 to 82 in 34 innings.

P. N. Collins of Chicago, the champion, scored an easy 300-to-66 victory over R. M. Lord of Chicago in the third game. Collins played consistent billiards from the start.

PLAY OUTDOOR BASKETBALL PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

Open air basketball is the latest innovation at the University of Pennsylvania. A new cage has been built at Franklin Field, and seven more are to be erected on the new athletic field for interclass games.

ARMY WINS FROM WESLEYAN WEST POINT, New York

The United States Military Academy defeated Wesleyan University here Wednesday in their annual basketball game, 32 to 18.

TWO TEAMS TIED FOR FIRST PLACE

University of Illinois and Indiana University Now Leading Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Basketball Standing

Table with 2 columns: Team, W. L. P. C. Rows for Indiana (1-1-100), Illinois (1-1-100), Chicago (1-1-100), etc.

OTTAWA INCREASES ITS LEAD IN HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario—Ottawa lengthened its lead in the second half of the National Hockey League here Wednesday night when it easily defeated Hamilton, 7 to 4. The game was a brilliant one from the standpoint of the champions, but the visitors played a very ragged game and they made little impression until Ottawa sent substitutes into action, when they scored three goals.

It was a dull game and there was never any doubt regarding the outcome. Hamilton failed to show any brilliancy and the only outstanding feature of their game was the work of Progers. The Ottawa led, 2 to 0, at the end of the first period, 5 to 2 at the conclusion of the second, and both teams scored twice in the final period.

For Ottawa Nighbor was the star. In all his career he never appeared in better advantage, and his checking was a big factor in the Ottawa victory. Gerard was a close second. The team play of Ottawa was a revelation of what can be accomplished by a team-playing system. Practically every goal was the result of combined effort. Both goal keepers missed several easy shots. Lockhart was weak on long-range shots and several were scored from outside the defense. The summary:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Goals. Rows for Ottawa (7), Hamilton (4).

JEWTRAW AND MOORE DIVIDE THE HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. LAKE PLACID, New York—Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, New York, and J. Moore of New York, divided honors in the first day's races of the International Amateur Skating Championships at Lake Placid yesterday afternoon. Jewtraw won the 220-yard classic by a head. Moore took the one-mile event after Jewtraw pocketed on the third of the six laps, was thrown to the ice when George Thomson of Chicago fell in front of him.

Charles Gorman of St. John, New Brunswick, finished second on the 220-yard event with R. McWhorter of Chicago, third. Moore fell in his heat of this race. William Steinmetz of Chicago, Illinois, finished second in the mile event with A. Leitch of Lake Placid, New York, third. McWhorter was eliminated by falling in his heat. At the close of the first day's skating Jewtraw and Moore are tied with 40 points, Gorman and Steinmetz are tied for second place with 30 points each and Leitch and McWhorter are tied for the third place with 20 points each.

Among the features of the day were the girls' international championships. Gladys Robinson of Toronto, Ontario, won both events, the 100-yard race and the half-mile, with Rose Johnson of Chicago, Illinois, second in both. Miss Robinson showed much superiority over Miss Johnson, who is the present title holder.

The junior events were featured in the preliminary heats of the 220-yard race for boys of 10. The heats were won by J. Shea of Lake Placid, New York, diminutive Adirondack standard bearer, and Raymond Murray of New York, Metropolitan champion. These two youngsters, who are on a parity, will decide the championship for this event today.

ANDOVER DEFEATS EXETER

ANDOVER, Massachusetts—The Phillips Andover Academy hockey team outlasted Phillips Exeter Academy, 4 to 0, in the eighth annual game between the two schools on Rabbit's Pond Wednesday afternoon.

COLLEGE FIVES RESUME SATURDAY

University of Pennsylvania Appears to Be on Its Way to Another Intercollegiate Basketball League Championship Title

Table with 2 columns: Team, Won Lost P. C. Rows for Pennsylvania (2-0-100), Dartmouth (2-0-100), Cornell (2-0-100), etc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—After a layoff of two weeks, that the players might take their mid-year examinations, the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race will get under way again this week when the University of Pennsylvania meets Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and Yale University faces Columbia University at New York.

Pennsylvania is now a decided favorite to win the championship again and with it the first leg on the new challenge trophy. The Red and Blue appears to be represented by one of the best fives that has ever played for that institution, and with a victory over New York University to its credit, must be ranked as pretty near the best five in the United States.

The showing of Dartmouth College has been most pleasing to its followers, as the Green has been occupying last place in the championship standing quite consistently for a number of years, but now appears to be on its way upward. Yale's showing has been as disappointing as has Dartmouth's. It is something new to see the Elis last without a victory to their credit. The Blue is lacking in good material this winter. T. H. Cullen '23 of Dartmouth is leading the list of individual scorers with 58 points to his credit. He has made 15 goals from the floor and 28 from the foul line. Capt. D. J. McNichol '21 of Pennsylvania and I. N. Sidman '21 of Cornell are tied for second place with 36 points each. McNichol has made two goals from the floor and 32 from the foul line, while Sidman has made seven and 22 respectively. The full list follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player and college, Pts. Rows for D. J. McNichol (58), T. H. Cullen (58), I. N. Sidman (36), etc.

SEATTLE DEFEATS VANCOUVER EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SEATTLE, Washington—Making a strong try for victory in the final period, Seattle scored 3 goals in less than two minutes Wednesday night, defeating Vancouver by 6 goals to 2 after one of the most thrilling hockey games seen here this season. The win again places Seattle at the head of the league by a very slight margin.

The first period proved a stubborn battle, both teams playing excellent hockey. The pace was very fast, the goal keepers at both ends being called upon repeatedly to save. Vancouver was the first to score, when Adams took a pass from Harris and scored after 17 minutes play. A minute later Murray broke through for Seattle and his pass to Morris enabled that player to place the teams level. In the second period Vancouver started off at a terrific pace. Mackay soon broke through, sending a clean pass to Harris which placed the puck through the goal for Vancouver's second count. Seattle came back strongly, and three minutes later Riley scored on a pass from Morris, and two minutes later Riley sent a pass to Morris, enabling him to place his team in the lead. The third period saw the home team playing hard, and after four minutes Foyston scored. Immediately on the face-off Riley broke through for another count, and 40 seconds later Rowe sent a pass to Riley, who scored Seattle's sixth goal. The summary:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Goals. Rows for Seattle (6), Vancouver (2).

E. SIMMS STILL MAINTAINS LEAD

Francis Hoddinott Holds Second Place in the Third Division of Association Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. LONDON, England—As the scoring in the matches played on January 15 in the third division of the Association Football League ruled fairly low, no material change was brought about in the positions of the leading goal-scorers. A. E. Denyer, Beale and Reginald Boyne each scored two goals for Swindon, Merthyr Town and Brentford respectively, but otherwise no player succeeded in placing more than one goal to his credit. E. Simms of Luton Town and Francis Hoddinott of Watford maintained their positions at the head of affairs, but several other aspirants crept up to the extent of one goal. The doubtful-figure list was not extended. The list:

Table with 2 columns: Player and club, Goals. Rows for E. Simms (17), Francis Hoddinott (17), etc.

CHICAGO WINS EXCITING GAME

Maroon Defeats Northwestern University Five in Western Conference Basketball Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. EVANSTON, Illinois—Before the greatest audience that has ever witnessed a basketball game at Northwestern University, the Northwestern five lost to the University of Chicago here yesterday evening by one point, the final score being 26 to 25. Approximately 4000 persons witnessed the game. Hundreds of students from the University of Chicago traveled to Evanston to participate in the extreme rivalry that exists between the two universities.

H. W. McKenzie '23, playing right guard for Northwestern, was the individual star of the evening, exhibiting an unusual ability in throwing goals from difficult positions on the floor, and a perfect record in free throws. R. D. Birkhoff '21, forward for Chicago, was another star of the game. He made four long spectacular goals from the floor. Robert Halladay '22, center for Chicago, also made four goals from the floor.

The Chicago players kept on the offense during the first half of the game. With the opening of the second half, however, and the score standing 17 to 12 in favor of Chicago, the Northwestern team began a very aggressive game that nearly tied the score. The summary:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Goals. Rows for Chicago (26), Northwestern (25).

ST. PATRICKS BEAT THE CANADIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. MONTREAL, Quebec—A small crowd saw the St. Patricks of Toronto and the Canadiens meet at the Montreal Arena Wednesday night. The defeat of the home team was probably the Saturday night surprise of the season. The match started off well and clean during the first period. St. Patricks having it all their own way in the first 10 minutes, Dye scoring the first goal. During the next 10 minutes, however, the Canadiens braced up and scored 2 goals, having a 1-goal margin in their favor to start the second period.

The beginning was again in favor of Toronto. Dye evening the score inside of the first five minutes. During this period the pace was the fastest seen here. When the period ended the score was a tie, 2 to 2. Just about five minutes after the third period began Dye put the St. Patricks in the lead, and another goal was scored by the visitors five minutes afterward. The summary:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Goals. Rows for St. Patricks (3), Canadiens (2).

SHOE TRADE WINS GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Shoe Trade hockey team defeated the Boston Athletic Association team in a United States Amateur Hockey League championship game at the Boston Arena Wednesday, 4 to 3. The game was protested by the Boston Athletic Association on the grounds that some of the players on the winning team were ineligible.

LANGER WINS ANOTHER TITLE

HOBART, Tasmania—Ludy Langer of San Francisco and Hawaii won the Australian 440-yard swimming championship Wednesday. His time was 5m. 17.3-ss. F. E. Beaupaire of Australia was second.

LITTLE CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP

Joseph Smith of Bolton Wanderers Still Heads List of Goal Scorers in the First Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. LONDON, England—The results of the matches played on January 15 in the first division of the Association Football League, together with a few cup-tie replays, made scarcely any change in the positions of the leading goal-scorers in this division. In fact, as far as goal-scoring went, the matches were rather featureless. J. G. Cock, of Chelsea, and W. Cross, of Burnley, joined the ever-increasing band of men who had scored 10 goals or more, and Joseph Smith, the Bolton Wanderer, who had held the lead for months, easily maintained his advantage owing to the inability of any of his nearest pursuers to score a goal. W. H. Walker, of Aston Villa, still remained runner-up, with Joseph Anderson, Burnley, and G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough, bracketed third. The list:

Table with 2 columns: Player and club, Goals. Rows for J. G. Cock (24), W. H. Walker (21), etc.

BRUGEOIS CLUBS IN BIG BELGIAN MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ANTWERP, Belgium—A match of great local interest in the first division of the Belgian Association Football League on January 16 was that between Football Club Brugueois and Cercle Sportif Brugueois, the former winning eventually by 2 goals to 0. Next in interest was probably the Daring-Malines match, which resulted in a win for the former by 2 to 0, while Berschoot overran Verriers by 3 goals to 1. Of the other three matches two were drawn, Racing and Uccle Sport sharing 2 goals and La Gantoise and Antwerp Football Club participating in a goalless game. The highest score of the day was yielded by the contest between Union Sportive Gilloise and Racing Club de Gand, no less than 8 goals being scored, 5 of which must be credited to the Gilloise team. In the promotion section, the following results were obtained:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Goals. Rows for Cercle Sportif Brugueois (2), Football Club Brugueois (0), etc.

E. I. JENNE NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. PULLMAN, Washington—E. I. Jenne '22 has been elected captain of the State College of Washington track team for the 1921 season. Jenne was elected captain to fill the vacancy left by O. L. Howell, captain-elect, who did not return to college this year. Jenne represented the United States in the Olympic Games at Antwerp and also in the international meet at Oxford last year. He holds the Pacific Coast Conference record in the pole vault and has been high-point man in a couple of college meets. He was star punter on the football team for the season just closed and has also won his letter in baseball.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. HUDDERSFIELD, England (Thursday)—In the First Division of the Association Football League here today, Huddersfield defeated Blackburn, 2 to 1.

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON

HOCKEY TONIGHT AT NEW BOSTON ARENA

Shoe Trades vs. Ottawa TOMORROW NIGHT B. A. A. vs. Quaker City Public Skating Sunday Afternoon and Evening

SHOE TRADE WINS GAME

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## ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

HOUSTON MOVES TO  
DRIVE OUT IDLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HOUSTON, Texas.—The City Council of Houston in cooperation with the Harris County officials have undertaken to rid this section of idlers, loafers and criminals, and action will be taken at once to improve the situation resulting from unemployment. Reestablishment of the county convict camp, at which most arrested for law violations in Harris County will be put to work at hard labor, was considered, but the cost of maintenance was declared to be a drawback. If the proposed drive on law-breakers fails to check the crime wave and rid the city and county of loafers, the convict camp will be reestablished. This camp always, heretofore, has proved so unattractive to loafers that they have left this section.

## Classified Advertisements

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BROADWAY, FLUSHING—For sale, 6 blocks from station, mod. 4-year-old house, 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, etc., gas, storm windows, full-length screen, large screened porch, parquet floor, \$13,000, \$2000 cash. Phone FLUSHING 500-W. F. R. JERROLD, 28th and State, FLUSHING, L. I.

CALIFORNIA HOME SEEKERS—Free info. regarding Palo Alto, Stanford Univ. and the famous Santa Clara Valley; homes, farms and orchards. Add. Palo Alto Tribune Service, Palo Alto, Cal.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## STANDARDS AND SALARIES

The first section of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on February 4, 1921.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The widespread tendency to place the raising of salaries above all other considerations in connection with the problem of teacher supply is exceedingly natural, since the crisis we have been passing through has reduced a large proportion of the teachers to the verge of want, said George F. Zook, specialist in higher education, in a recent address. He then continued in part as follows:

"Much as we should insist on immediate relief from this miserable condition, we should remember that we cannot raise ourselves by pulling at our boot-strings. The problem of teacher supply is not primarily one of salary. The establishment and maintenance of higher professional requirements and qualifications for teachers are the big important steps to take. Adequate salaries are the result of, not the cause of, superior standards in education. In the recent survey of rural school-teacher supply made by the Bureau of Education, the thing which to me is of even greater importance than the number of states in which there is such a high percentage of teachers now employed who are unable to stand the examination for the lowest grade certificates. The cause for this is not far to seek. In Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Kentucky, more than 80 per cent of the rural school-teacher have never had as much as two years of education beyond a high school education. Figures for the states on the Atlantic are not included in this investigation.

"The way toward creating an adequate teacher supply has recently been pointed out by the authors of the bulletin published by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, entitled 'The Professional Preparation of Teachers for American Public Schools.' On pages 9 and 10 of this report we read, 'The standards of preparation [in an honestly equipped school system] cannot well be lower in amount than those now demanded for superior secondary instruction. Four years of well-directed training subsequent to a high school education is sufficient, with selected material, to lay the foundation of a superior teacher. Experience, skilled practical guidance, and further specialized study, attended always by discrimination, selection, should result in a group having relatively high mental and social power and fit to serve any community as leaders.' When we define this ideal, the elementary and high school teachers will pass away, and the problem of teacher supply will be a long way toward solution.

"In the colleges and universities the problem is the same. The friends of higher education have often doubted whether the large proportion of relatively young and inexperienced men employed as teachers in our colleges and universities, even though the institutions possessed superior equipment, was conducive to as good results as are secured in smaller colleges with less equipment. In any case it seems highly desirable that all colleges and universities should aspire at the earliest possible moment to have a faculty the majority of whom possess a training equivalent to the doctor's degree.

"We have, of course, made some progress in the establishment of educational and professional standards in our schools and colleges. Under our constitution the regulation of education is left to the several states. For this purpose all of our states have established departments of education or similar bodies. Local education boards and trustees of higher institutions usually share with the state board in the control of education to such a degree, however, that it is foolish to speak of a system of education within the state.

"To be sure, we have managed to work out in the elementary and secondary field of study curricula which coordinate with one another quite well. No such favorable word can be said for the relations between secondary schools and the higher institutions. But, however, I am now referring to the fact that with few exceptions we have no state standards for teachers that are worthy of the name.

"In order to make myself understood may I point to the progress which has been made in the profession of law. A lawyer who sets up his office in Middleboro must show as high qualification as the one who establishes himself in Memphis. The State assumes that the property of Middleboro deserves equal protection with that of Memphis. . . . We have done much to preserve the lives and the fortunes of our citizens, but we have so far refused or rather grossly neglected to offer American boys and girls anything like equal educational opportunities.

"In order, therefore, to solve the problem of teacher supply permanently we need first of all to organize our educational administration within the state that it both can and will establish and maintain superior qualifications for elementary and secondary teachers alike in city and rural schools. The gradual raising of these standards and their rigorous maintenance during the upward trend, as has been the case in law, . . . and in a few states, in education, would do more than all other things put together to secure permanently adequate teachers' salaries and to command for the teaching profession that dignity and high esteem to which we all agree it is entitled.

"But let us not forget that we live in a democracy and that we must

accept its shortcomings as well as its benefits. Where public opinion rules great and significant changes come slowly. In order to set up and maintain professional standards for teachers there must be a 'to the people' movement which, contrary to that occurring in Russia three quarters of a century ago, must be carried with such force and vigor and by such a host of the friends of education as to insure its success. As I go about from one meeting of educators to another, I am struck with the fact that there is no essential difference of opinion concerning the urgent educational needs of the day. We know what they are and each admires the other for having gained an equal or greater appreciation into the gravity of the situation. This is not enough. The people must be made to realize the nature of the problem and further that it is their problem.

"It ought to be both easy and pleasant to do this. The 'to the people' movement failed in Russia years ago, not only because the missionaries were few but also because the great mass of the Russian people were densely ignorant and totally incapable of comprehending the doctrine. Here the people readily and intelligently respond when a national problem is forcefully presented to them. Moreover, it is once becomes apparent that the propaganda for higher standards in the teaching profession has no selfish end in view. The welfare of the whole people is the goal. The providing of equal opportunities for all young men and young women to learn a vocation or profession and to prepare for the manifold duties of citizenship in the American democracy is the common concern of us all. When the American people learn that high standards of education are not a noisome expense but a wise investment they will provide for them generously and permanently.

"Once the standards are set, the teachers become the system. Given an opportunity to choose teaching without inviting want and offered a way to enter a dignified calling, young men and women of superior ability will gladly engage in years of preparation with a view to spending their lives in the profession of teaching. . . . The establishment and maintenance of superior state-wide standards in the teaching profession is the solution to the problem of teacher supply."

## STATUS OF CUBAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Cuba has had much to contend with in the establishment of an educational system, says Dr. Arturo Montori, in dealing with the "Problem of National Education" in a recent issue of Cuba Contemporanea. Deeply concerned with the welfare of his country, and cognizant of the essential part to be played by the teaching profession, Dr. Montori does not handle the subject with gloves. Neither does he attack it with sledge-hammers. He finds incompetence in the educational administration of the island; he beholds a decadence from the position in which its pedagogical energies were left by the United States.

Four main causes have been pointed out, at various times, continues Dr. Montori, as accounting for the untoward conditions of public life: (1) Lack of instruction on defective education of the masses; (2) a national infatuation for economic activity; (3) the frequent political upheavals that have disturbed the island since its independence; (4) a marked falling off of patriotism among considerable sections of the population. During the 20 years that the Cuban educational system has functioned it has succeeded in almost stamping out illiteracy, which was once as high as 75 per cent of the entire population. But its importance as a means of raising the level of national culture has been almost negligible, and the chief purpose the elementary schools have thus far served has been to graduate children who knew little beyond reading and writing. More than 80 per cent of these children attend the two earliest grades, so that approximately 12, or 14 at most, of any 100 children attending the public schools never advance beyond the second grade of instruction.

The regrettable condition in which the island's schools are not fulfilling their mission. There has been no appreciable influence upon popular habits during the past 20 years; there seems to be no taking of the future into account; the populace is still excessively habituated to gambling; the common folk, particularly the women, are a prey to superstition; the youngest generation is notorious for its coarse language. Here, then, is an ample field in which the lower schools should have proved their efficacy, and in which they have notably failed of effect. The fault does not rest solely with the schools, of course; many of the children are forced to go to work at the very age at which their real character is most susceptible to the best influences of school. But Dr. Montori goes farther back than the schools for the most serious indication of the intellectual classes. It is the upper social stratum that directs the fortunes of the nation; it is their word, their deed, that counts; it is directly to them that may be imputed the condition of the national resources. And their education was not received in the public schools; they were educated privately, chiefly at the hands of religious institutions, later going to the university.

Cuba, then, has suffered primarily from lack of adequate leadership, a deficiency that has had evil results not only in the field of education but in every branch that affects public life. The placing of private interest before the public weal has retarded Cuban progress in politics, literature, and natural science.

A glance at present university condi-

tions reveals a discouraging state of affairs. Professors devote an hour or two daily to their courses; the students come and go as they please; discipline is utterly wanting, even as it was some twenty years ago when Dr. E. J. Varona, one of the chief thinkers of Spanish America, drew up his indictment of university failure. A primary demand is that professors be so paid as to permit of their devoting their entire time to their teaching, and not, as now, be forced to regard it as a useful adjunct to their legal practice.

To this state of affairs Dr. Montori brings his own solutions. They lie in the direction of nobler ideals and stricter discipline. The more favored elements of the community must acquire a sense of responsibility and authentic leadership; the school system must be reorganized from top to bottom, from the most elementary courses to the faculty of professors. (It may be noted in passing that similar conditions obtain, as to professional deficiencies, in more than one nation of the southern continent.) Time and again, and never with harsh acrimony, Montori sounds the note of noblesse oblige in the ears of the island's directing classes. Here is the key, he concludes, to the real educational reform; otherwise it will be a case of the blind leading the blind, or what is worse the selfish misguiding the lowly dependent.

He points out one interesting and adverse result of the educational evils. "Scientifically and in the field of letters we feed upon foreign importations. Particularly as far as concerns literature, events in Cuba are very distressing. The French and Spanish publishers inundate us with their books, thus stifling native production. This would not be so bad if the importations were all of the high standard set by such writers as Benavente, Galdós, Valdeá, but hundreds of the volumes are cheap translations from the French. Likewise the stage suffers under a foreign burden, while no public has been educated to encourage or to appreciate the efforts of the national playwrights."

Dr. Arturo Montori's document is looked upon in conscientious intellectual circles of Cuba as a contribution of primary importance to the complete renovation of education upon the island. His suggestions for reform enter in detail into the entire fabric of the nation's pedagogical structure.

## COUNTY SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, Virginia.—Many counties in southern United States are awake to the fact that one of the main reasons of Negroes moving into the cities and emigrating northward in large numbers is that their children have there a better opportunity for education, but county training schools are springing up in the south to meet this need in rural life, says a recent issue of The Southern Workman. The number of these schools has grown from 4 in 1912 to 106 in 1920.

Large agricultural projects are usually undertaken by these county schools, which often take on the aspect of a small rural community. The program of such a school is rural. The lengthening out of school attendance is encouraged. Adults and young people alike are led into better ways of doing their work. Many of the county training schools have qualified for, and are receiving federal and state aid for vocational training in agriculture under the Smith-Hughes act. The boys are instructed in good farm practice, as well as in theory, and in the keeping of accounts. Reports from the 106 schools for the year ending June 30, 1920, showed that there were 1567 pupils enrolled in the high-school grades. This is a mere beginning, but it is taken as significant inasmuch as it represents an opportunity which hitherto has been denied to children in rural communities. There were 628 teachers employed in the 106 schools, most of which schools look forward to giving three years of high-school work with a simple course in teacher-training in the last year.

## VACATION SCHOOL EXTENSION

An extension of the vacation-school idea is proposed for California, says School Life. The chiefs of police in several California cities state that their records indicate that the months of June, July, and August, the vacation months, show a large increase in juvenile offenses over those recorded in any other quarter during the year. The chiefs of police of Pasadena reports a decided decrease in juvenile offenses this last summer, and attributes it to the establishment of vacation schools and to keeping the school grounds open under supervision during the vacation.

It is the purpose of Will C. Wood, superintendent of public instruction, to provide boys and girls in cities who can not go to the country for vacation with a substitute for a vacation. There are thousands of such boys and girls in the large cities. They can not work and most of them ought not to work.

Superintendent Wood says that the vacation school may center about the school building or the public playground, but it will be largely out of doors. It will not dwell much on the old-time studies. It will consist largely of nature study in the park, recreational activities on the playground and at the swimming baths, manual training, sewing, the reading of good stories, and story telling. Of course, some work in the old-time studies may be given, but chiefly for children who want to catch up with their classes. But, best of all, there will not have been a long vacation in which the children acquired bad habits.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINGFORS

Preceding articles upon schools in Finland appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on January 15 and 23, 1921.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The University of Helsingfors, the only state university in Finland, was founded in 1829, the former capital of the country. In the year 1840, being thus almost contemporary with Harvard College, the venerable senior among American universities, The Academy of Abo—such was its original name—came into being in an age when the Kingdom of Sweden, of which Finland then formed part, held a glorious position in Europe, and Swedish statesmen thought highly of the future of their country. The new university obtained the same statutes and privileges as its famous prototype, and, ever since, the university of Finland has largely been a self-governing institution.

The second half of the eighteenth century was, in respect to remarkable, the university then counted among its teachers many prominent men, whose influence made itself deeply felt in the development of national culture. In 1827, nearly two decades after Finland had been severed from Sweden and united as an autonomous Grand-Duchy, with the Russian Empire, the university was transferred from Abo, which has been nearly destroyed by fire to the new capital, Helsingfors, where a monumental university building was erected in the course of the following years. The university was, during the long period of political reaction, which made itself severely felt in the reign of Nicholas I, a center of national thought and progressive aspirations, and many of the men whom Finland venerates as her greatest sons were for a shorter or longer time active as teachers at the university. Such men are Runeberg, the national poet; Lönnrot, the famous collector and arranger of the Finnish epic "Kalevala"; Castrén, the explorer of the origins of the Finnish language and the Finnish race, and the statesman and philosopher Snellman. When, after 1863, parliamentary institutions were revived, and the political life of the people grew higher, the university naturally lost somewhat of its wide influence; yet it still, in many respects, remained the heart of the nation.

During the "Swedish time" the number of students present at the university seems generally to have been about three hundred. In the course of the nineteenth century the number gradually grew to begin with only slowly, and being in 1890 about 740—but in the last three or four decades at an ever-increasing rate, rising in 1918 to no less than 3000. Many causes have contributed to this rapid increase. In the first place, the strong purely Finnish movement aiming at an improvement of the position of the Finnish language by the side of the political life of the people, Swedish, led to the foundation of a very great number of Finnish secondary schools, which prepared their pupils for the university. Then the spread of coeducation brought to the university a great number of young women, who, as early as 1901, obtained in every respect the same academic rights and privileges as their fellow-students. At the present day, between 700 and 800 young women are carrying on their studies at the university, forming a little more than one-fourth of the total number of students. A great many of the girl undergraduates, however, leave the university after studying there one or two years, without passing any further examination.

As to their mother tongue, nearly three-fourths of the students are Finnish, and a little more than one-fourth Swedish. A great proportion of the students, notably of the Finnish-speaking undergraduates, are sons or daughters of parents belonging to the peasant class. The students form a large corporation, possessing a valuable library and magnificent buildings for social gatherings. Moreover, every student, according to the part of the country where his home or his school is situated, has to belong to a so-called "nation."

These nations, to the total number of 12, are the chief centers of corporate life, at the same time exercising a certain disciplinary power over their members. The chairman of the nation is a "curator," elected by the students, generally a graduate of the university, and one of the professors acts as "inspector" of the corporation; he, too, being elected by the students. The activity of the students' nations has had no small importance even beyond their own circle, many an interesting innovation having been taken by these corporations. The English college system with resident students is unknown in Finland, the university being modeled on Scandinavian lines.

The University of Helsingfors comprises the faculties generally found in complete Academic establishments. There is a faculty of theology, where the Lutheran clergy of Finland receive their instruction. There is a faculty of law. There is, finally, a philosophical faculty, divided into three sections: one for history, philosophy and literature; another for the mathematical and natural sciences, and a third for agriculture and forestry. The faculties have the right of conferring several academic degrees. In the planning and arranging of his course of studies the student, notably in the philosophical faculty, has a very great, perhaps even an excessive freedom; there is, however, a tendency to provide more of direct supervision and tuition than has hitherto been given to the students.

There are nearly 60 ordinary professors, 30 extraordinary professors,

about 100 "doctors," many of whom receive a moderate salary; besides, there are lecturers for several living languages, assistants, etc. Most lectures are open, that is, given without fee. There are two terms: September 1-December 15, and January 15-May 31.

The university has a rather extensive system of self-government. The "consistorium," i.e., the assembly of ordinary professors, elects the rector for a period of three years. The highest university official is the chancellor. Details about the government of the university would doubtless be of little interest at the present moment, as new statutes are being elaborated, and will probably be promulgated in the course of next year.

The university possesses considerable funds of its own, partly for the purpose of different kinds of scholarships, but is chiefly maintained by annual grants of public money. Any article on university education in Finland would be incomplete, were it not mentioned that, besides the State University, there exists an academy in Abo, founded entirely as the result of private donations. This institution, the language of which is Swedish, is quite young and hitherto counts only a dozen professors, but is full of promise for the future. Very large donations have also been collected for a private university with Finnish as the medium of teaching; this institution will probably begin its work in a year or two.

## UNIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL STEPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Paris is three paragraphs in the annual report of Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of the Boston public schools, were as follows:

"There is enough evidence now in sight to indicate that the present classifications of elementary, intermediate and high schools will eventually be abandoned. The more we exalt the child and the less we cherish the form of institution, the less we shall care what names we give to educational machinery. How far the public will take the child up the educational ladder, we have yet to determine. In most states the public already maintains the whole range of educational institutions, from the kindergarten up through the university. But whatever the range of educational institutions maintained at public expense, we shall eventually reckon progress in years of effort and not in terms of different and sometimes unfriendly institutions. Elsewhere we are seeking evidences of a new trend.

"There will be one progressive course of education for the child; there will be 12 or even more years if the public school system shall provide instruction in the college field. What is most important in American public school systems is the abolition of gaps existing at any point in the educational career of the child. It must constantly be remembered that the educational institution exists for the child and not for those who control the destinies of the institution. The times change and the educators must change with them. We are in a period of rapid change in social and industrial affairs, and our school system must make the adjustments which the new conditions demand.

"Our teachers through their spokesmen have been more assertive of their grievances, but they have done their work conscientiously and well. The teachers may find fault with their employers, the public, but they will not show resentment to the children under their charge. The teachers believe that the worker is worthy of his hire, but they do not work with the spirit of hirelings."

## FINE ARTS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An increasing number of sincere efforts to inculcate among children attending school a regard for the beauty and nobility of the fine arts, are being made at this time. An experiment in the direction of practical demonstrations by seven members of the Hallé Orchestra, performing on the violin, viola, cello, bass, clarinet, horn and bassoon. The lecturer's treatment of his subject was felt to be exactly what was required on such an occasion, simple, happy and chatty, and marked by a pleasing intimacy between himself, the performers, and the children. Afterward followed a fine performance of Beethoven's Septet Op. 20. The Manchester Guardian in describing the rendering of this composition, said, "Its sunniness and beauty were just allowed to have their own say."

In another direction, too, a valuable extension of education is taking place. For some time past the children attending the London County Council schools have been enabled to witness performances of the plays of Shakespeare. The great help to the study of the plays thus afforded needs no emphasis; in addition, there is the cultural value of the dramatic experience to the receptive youthful audiences. Last season 16 plays were presented to some 260,000 children, each visit being considered an attendance at school. It is a testimony to the internal work of the schools that such plays as "Hamlet," "King Lear" and "Coriolanus" are received with keen and intelligent appreciation.

Valuable as these visits to external demonstrations of musical and

dramatic works, still more so are actual performances by the pupils themselves. This is a new development in education, and efforts to interpret artistic works in schools have been and are being continually made. A notable example of recent date is the performance of a Greek play by the girls of the Mary Datchelor's School in South London. The work chosen was the play "Iphigenia in Tauris" and Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation was used. The music was composed by one of the girls, and the dresses were also a school product. The report of the performance speaks highly of the efforts at interpretation, each character contributing to the whole so as to enlist the audience in a sympathetic understanding of the Greek drama.

## EDUCATION NOTES

At the recent two-day congress of the Educational Institute, Dr. Boyd, the president, expressed dissatisfaction with the position of educational affairs in Scotland. Instead of the 6000 additional teachers that were required, there were actually fewer than ever in training. New schools were as much off the eve and education had suffered a gross betrayal by postponement of clauses of the Education Act. The personal factor in education was dealt with by the chairman of the Ross-shire education authority, who said that the teacher should not only provide the most favorable environment but should remember that he was himself an important element in the environment. An important topic, in view of the present controversy as to the cost of education, was that of "Rating," dealt with by Mr. T. Henderson, the editor of the Scottish Educational Journal. He said that critics generally agreed that the present system of rating was faulty and full of anomalies. He urged teachers to use their influences toward effecting a wise and enduring settlement of this most urgent problem. Mr. T. Glover, former president of the Institute, in an address on "The Teacher and the Community," pleaded for more cooperation between teacher and parent, and emphasized the need that existed also for cooperation of employers and teachers in evolving a curriculum that would fit both material needs and educational. A resolution was passed deploring the decision of the University of Edinburgh to exclude education from the subject of the curriculum.

The higher charges which the public schools are forced to make are the subject of discussion in other than solely educational circles in England. It is being pointed out that the higher costs render it impossible for many people in that class who have hitherto formed the bulk of those using the public schools to continue to send their sons to these institutions. Professional men, civil servants, officers and schoolmasters have in the past supplied the majority of the pupils, and have consequently largely determined the character of the atmosphere and traditions for which the public schools are famous. The places hitherto held by their sons will more and more be filled by the sons of successful business men. A correspondent of The Times points out that the qualities of simplicity, economy, and industry necessary in the homes of the professional classes form a valuable element which will tend to be displaced by the influx of wealthier pupils. The Manchester Guardian, on the other hand, is of opinion that the schools will gain as much as they lose. The public schools, it says, "mold men too much and let them grow too little; and encourage magnates at the expense of the intellect, the other hand they give their pupils a strict sense of honesty and of honor."

Much regret has been expressed at the retirement of the Hon. W. N. Bruce, B. C., who has been for some years second secretary in the Board of Education. Mr. Bruce has been especially successful in connection with the secondary schools, having played a very important part in the recent developments of secondary education in England, in addition to having been the institution of largely framing the secondary education system in Wales. His place will be taken by Mr. Edmund Chambers, who is also a force to be reckoned with in educational affairs.

Peru, believing that its system of public education would greatly benefit by fresh, expert criticism from the outside, has called a group of some 200 educators from the United States and these men are now en route. It is not that Peru does not already have some fairly good schools, for this country has maintained schools longer than is generally known. The University of San Marcos at Lima, for instance, was established in 1561, preceding the founding of Harvard University by 85 years. School attendance in Peru has, however, been extremely low. The advantage of the service to be rendered by the educators from the United States will be that they enter Peru knowing practically nothing of what pertains in Peru through former experience but they will enter as able directors in the field of education, so that their work there should be unprejudiced and of incalculable value. The plan is not to make mere survey and then retreat, but to make an unhurried extensive study, and then to stand by their consequent recommendations to the extent of proving their merits by helping to carry them out.

The Chilean department of public instruction has established a department of agricultural instruction in the normal schools. The teachers in this department will also act as technical advisers in the parts of the country in which they give instruction, and will cooperate in the preparation of agricultural statistics.

## ASPECTS OF PROGRESS

In Field of Education in England

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—If one wishes to know what movements are afoot in the sphere of education in England, one is able to discover them by studying the reports of the meetings of the 46 educational organizations which unite to hold the Conference of Educational Associations at the beginning of every year.

The status of the teacher was the subject of consideration at the annual meeting of the Training College Association, at which Mr. Frank Rowce, M. A., secretary of the Teachers' Registration Council, read a paper on "Registration and Training of the Teacher." He said there was every justification for the anticipation that the time would soon come when teachers of all grades and subjects would be really united as members of one profession, and when those who were responsible for the professional training of teachers would find their work greatly widened in its scope.

At the meeting of the Modern Languages Association, the subject of modern languages in relation to commerce was dealt with by Dr. Russell Wells, vice-chancellor of London University. He said that the essential qualities which a subject should possess in order to secure university recognition were that it should be thought-expanding, and that it should furnish a sufficient body of facts and ideas to enable it to have a broadening effect on the mental outlook, and should be of general cultural value. He claimed that in that vast body of knowledge known as commerce, they could constitute degrees and training as truly of university rank as those in law or theology. Why did prices rise and fall? How did goods move? In the subject matter of commerce they were dealing with problems that affected the well-being and development and civilization of the human race probably more than any other set of problems.

In instituting a new commerce degree, the university had had to avoid two dangers. They had to steer between giving it a character so technical that it was not a broad education, and making it too academic that while the graduate might be very learned, he was no practical good. Realizing that they had mobilized the best business intellect of London, and representative shipping, banking, and other city men had given great help in revising the draft syllabuses. Not only advice, however, but also tangible help had been forthcoming. The city had given them £314,000 to found the new faculty. One gentleman at the head of a large city firm had offered to take for 10 years six of the commerce graduates into his office and start them at £300 a year.

The modern foreign language was to run right through the course. Much philosophy was not necessary, but it was necessary that a man who had been through the course should be able to converse freely with men from other lands. He would also need to get something of the character of the people whose language he was studying, and for that purpose he must be familiar with their modern literature. Modern history should also be studied, so that the graduate would not, through ignorance, offend the susceptibilities of foreigners with whom he came into contact.

If we turn now to the artistic side of education, signs of far-sighted progress are also found. Addressing the National Society of Art Masters, Mr. G. Clausen, R. A., said that succeeding generations judged a civilization by the art it had left. The professional teacher of art needed to hold on to his ideas in the commonplace round of work. Let him realize that it he teaches a child to draw, he gives it a new means of expression. Too much value was attached to working from the life model, who for a consideration posed stiffly. Art should go about with the student, leading him to draw the moving figure, as the playman seen at work. He felt it a chastening reflection that the Chippendale chair and English eighteenth century silverware were evolved, not in the arts school, but in the work shop.

"Music as a Factor in Education" formed the subject of an address by Dr. Arthur Somervell before the Girls' School Music Union. He pointed out that music was the most neglected factor in national life. The artistic perfection of the ancient Greeks could not be attributed to such accidents as climate or geographical position; it was primarily due to an education which raised music to a very important place. The education of the child should include such movement and activity of mind and body as would develop all sides of his nature. To think rightly on the relation of truth, beauty and goodness was necessary to aesthetic salvation, and it was still beauty that was neglected in our schools.

The Training Colleges Association had the opportunity of listening to an address by Miss Lena Ashwell, whose eminence on the stage lent weight to her earnest appeal to teachers to give the drama its proper place in education. Referring to the visits of London school children to Shakespearean plays, she expressed pleasure that at last it was being recognized by a leading education authority that Shakespeare wrote his plays to be acted, not in order that so many lines should be learned by heart. It is worthy of mention in this connection that, at the request of the Board of Education, a memorandum has been drawn up by the British Drama League recommending practical dramatic work in the teachers' training colleges.

## THE HOME FORUM

## 'Tis a Sweet Noise

I hear leaves drinking Rain;  
I hear rich leaves on top  
Giving the poor beneath  
Drop after drop;  
'Tis a sweet noise to hear  
These green leaves drinking near.  
—W. H. Davies.

## Jane Eyre Goes to Thornfield

A new chapter in a novel is something like a new scene in a play; and when I draw up the curtain this time, reader, you must fancy you see a room in the George Inn at Millcote, with such large figured papering on the walls as inn rooms have; such a carpet, such furniture, such ornaments on the mantelpiece, such prints, including a portrait of George the Third, and another of the Prince of Wales. . . . All this is visible to you by the light of an oil lamp hanging from the ceiling, and by that of an excellent fire, near which I sit in my cloak and bonnet; my muff and umbrella lie on the table. . . .

Reader, though I look comfortably accommodated, I am not very tranquil in my mind. I thought when the coach stopped here there would be some one to meet me; I looked anxiously round as I descended the wooden steps the "boots" placed for my convenience, expecting to hear my name pronounced, and to see some description of carriage waiting to convey me to Thornfield. Nothing of the sort was visible; and when I asked a waiter if any one had been to inquire after a Miss Eyre, I was answered in the negative; so I had no resource but to request to be shown into a private room; and here I am waiting. . . .

"Is there a place in this neighborhood called Thornfield?" I asked of the waiter who answered the summons.

"Thornfield? I don't know, ma'am; I'll inquire at the bar." He vanished, but reappeared instantly—

"Is your name Eyre, Miss?"

"Yes."

"Person here waiting for you."

I jumped up, took my muff and umbrella, and hastened into the inn passage: a man was standing by the open door, and in the lamp-lit street I dimly saw a one-horse conveyance.

"This will be your luggage, I suppose?" said the man rather abruptly when he saw me, pointing to my trunk in the passage.

"Yes," he nodded it on the vehicle, which was a sort of car, and then I

got in; before he shut me up, I asked him how far it was to Thornfield.

"A matter of six miles,"

"How long shall we be before we get there?"

"Happen an hour and a half."

He fastened the car door, climbed to his seat outside, and we set off.

Our progress was leisurely, and gave me ample time to reflect; I was content to be at length so near to the end of my journey; and as I leaned back in the comfortable though not elegant conveyance, I meditated much at my ease.

"I suppose," thought I, "judging from the plainness of the servant and carriage, Mrs. Fairfax is not a very dashing person; no much the better. . . . How far are we on our road now, I wonder?"

I let down the window and looked out; Millcote was behind us; judging by the number of its lights, it seemed a place of considerable magnitude, much larger than Lowood, more populous, less picturesque; more stirring, less romantic.

The roads were heavy, the night misty; my conductor let his horse walk all the way, and the hour and a half extended, I verily believe, to two hours; at last he turned in his seat and said—

"You're now so far from Thornfield now."

Again I looked out. We were passing a church; I saw its low, broad tower against the sky, and its bell was tolling a quarter. . . . I saw a narrow galaxy of lights, too, on a hillside, marking a village or hamlet. About ten minutes after, the driver got down and opened a pair of gates; we passed through, and they clashed to behind us. We now slowly ascended a drive, and came upon the long front of a house; candlelight gleamed from one curtained window; all the rest were dark. The car stopped at the front door; it was opened by a maid-servant; I alighted and went in.

"Will you walk this way, ma'am?" said the girl; and I followed her across a square hall with high doors all round; she ushered me into a room whose double illumination of fire and candle at first dazzled me, contrasting as it did with the darkness to which my eyes had been for two hours inured; when I could see, however, a cosy and agreeable picture presented itself to my view.

A snug small room; a round table by a cheerful fire; an arm-chair, high-backed and old-fashioned, wherein sat the nearest imaginable little elderly lady. . . . exactly like what I had fancied Mrs. Fairfax, only less stately and milder looking. She was occupied in knitting; a large cat sat demurely at her feet; nothing in short was wanting to complete the best-ideal of domestic comfort. A more reassuring introduction for a new governess could scarcely be conceived; there was no grandeur to overwhelm, no stateliness to embarrass; and then, as I entered, the old lady got up promptly and kindly came forward to greet me.

"Jane Eyre," Charlotte Brontë.



"Valkulla," from the etching by Anders Zorn

## A Swedish Etcher

Although one of the most universally known and most appreciated of living etchers, Zorn, a Swede, one could hardly speak of a Swedish School of Etching as existing previous to the last five years. There have been a few painters and architects, each of whom has produced perhaps a dozen etchings, such as our great portrait painter Count Georg von Rosen, . . . or Reinhold Norstedt, the poetic interpreter of the Swedish summer landscape, a pupil of Corot and Daubigny, who in his small plates succeeded in expressing the charm of the summer night in Sörmland, our lake district. But the etchings of these artists were seldom exhibited, and consequently never collected. Hence a School has never been created.

The only famous Swedish etcher of the old generation, Axel Herman Hagl (in Swedish Hagg), has lived for more than thirty years in England, where he is one of the best-known etchers of architectural subjects, and his work is represented in the portfolios of many English and American collectors rather than in Stockholm or Gothenburg. . . .

One of Hagl's pupils was Anders L. Zorn, the glory of Swedish graphic art, who, when he was practising water-colour painting in London in 1882, took some lessons from Hagl, whose portrait was Zorn's first effort in a medium in which later on he was destined to achieve such fame. Since 1898 so much has been written in the Studio in praise of Zorn's etchings, of which numerous reproductions have also been given, that I need not do more here than refer to his latest plates—the charming nude Edd; Mona, the sympathetic portrait of the artist's mother; and Djos-Mats, the old clock-maker. These three plates . . . are in every way worthy of the master's high reputation.—Thorsten Laurin.

## A Dog for the Sultan

Lew Wallace to His Son  
Constantinople, Turkey, Feb. 14, 1885.  
My Dear Henry: The Sultan is driven by business every hour of the day and a great part of the night. . . . Harassed as he is it is a question in my mind if the sword of Othman, hanging on the walls of the mosque at Eyoub, would be worth the wearing. It brings the sovereign no peace, no rest; but that is not what I want to tell about.

It is curious that I forgot to say anything of the dog which His Majesty asked me to get for him. Now to the report:

I spent four days in London doing nothing but looking at dogs. As you know, it is the greatest dog market in

the world, just as England is the greatest horse, sheep and cattle market—I mean, of course, for specialties in the way of blooded stock. I'd like to know what kind of a dog I did not see in those four days. The dealers brought to the Langham every species I had ever heard of, and many more too. The specimens ranged from a King Charles spaniel, so small you could easily put him in your overcoat pocket, up to a boar-hound, big as a year-old burro.

The prices asked were simply amazing—and in most instances they were the actual market prices, running as high as five hundred guineas, or three thousand dollars. The dog I sought was for no ordinary purpose; it was to take care of my royal friend, and be his intimate, his guardian, his sentinel, his bodyguard. Consequently it must have the qualities of strength, faithfulness, good nature and courage. My first idea was St. Bernard. I found this species will not do for the climate of Constantinople; their long hair is against them; and when I came to see a pure blood, he was not so fine looking as I had imagined.

I then thought to buy a boar-hound, such as Prince Bismarck keeps to accompany him. . . . and is always photographed with him. It is an immense brute, in fact.

When I examined one I shrank away. . . . Then I examined the stag hounds; being started in that direction by recollection of Sir Walter Scott's friend and boon companion, Maids. They did not suit at all. They are merely hunting dogs, and not by any means handsome. They would not do for the beauty-lover of the East; so I gave them the go-by.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

The dealer then said he had one of his sons, perhaps eight months old, which he would sell for a much less sum. I had the pup brought, and closed the bargain at once. . . . After dog I never saw. He had a head like a lion's, a body to correspond, is quite thirty-six inches high already, and measures, from point of tail to muzzle, over six feet. His color is exactly that of a lioness. His face below the eyes is black as ink, so is his mouth. A crowd gathered in the police of the hotel to see him. . . . I took to him at once, paid the money, and had him

sent express, by sea, to Constantinople.

He came safely a few days after I landed and was taken immediately to the Sultan, who had already dispatched several messengers to ask about him. He is now in clover and his master is delighted with "Victorio." When Mehmet, the Kavass, took the dog to the palace, every one in the reception-room gave a glance and then ran. "It is a lion," they said. At last accounts he was playing with the little princes, and it is said, the Sultan is getting acquainted with him.

You think the price a large one to give for a dog; and so it is. It would buy an excellent horse at home. But it was to be a present. I remembered the beautiful Order offered to me, the Arab horses—which the law forbids my acceptance—the jewels I may not receive. Better to forget His Imperial Majesty had asked for a dog than to bring him a second-rate animal.

So much for the gift, which was a pleasant thing on both sides. With love to all,

Your father, most affectionately,  
Lew Wallace.

—From "Along the Bosphorus," Susan E. Wallace.

## Thoreau Speaks of Whitman

He said that I misapprehended him. I am not quite sure that I do. He told us that he loved to ride up and down Broadway all day on an omnibus, sitting beside the driver, listening to the roar of the carts, and sometimes gesticulating and declaiming Homer at the top of his voice. He has long been an editor and writer for the newspapers—was editor of the "New Orleans Crescent" once; but now has no employment but to read and write in the forenoon and walk in the afternoon, like all the rest of the scribbling gentry—"Henry David Thoreau," by F. B. Sanborn.

## Stepping-Stones

The straggling Rill insensibly is grown  
Into a brook of loud and stately march,  
Crossed ever and anon by plank or arch;  
And, for like use, lo! what might seem a zone  
Chosen for ornament—stone matched with stone  
In studied symmetry, with interspace  
For the clear waters to pursue their race  
Without restraint. How swiftly have they flown.  
Succeeding—still succeeding! . . .  
—Wordsworth.

## Peace, Be Still

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JAMES scouted the fallacy that the same fountain could send forth sweet water and bitter, and a little thought upon the matter should be sufficient to convince the student of Christian Science that his constant declaration of, and abiding in, Truth is positively all that is really being uttered or experienced. Mrs. Eddy, in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 97), gives the following informing and reassuring passage: "The broadest facts array the most fallacies against themselves, for they bring error from under cover. It requires courage to utter truth; for the higher Truth lifts her voice, the louder will error scream, until its inarticulate sound is forever silenced in oblivion."

Thus the student who is not afraid to rely on the broad facts of absolute Science, the unopposed omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God, who is courageous enough to take the responsibility of stirring up a supposititious infinity of negations, and who is unselfish enough to be willing to bear the imaginary brunt of giving the lie to the counterfeit infinite, reaps the reward of discovering that the whole of evil, like its parts, is indeed powerless nothingness. Thus, the "Peace, be still" of Spirit does not outline and cannot be outlined, does not limit or cannot be limited. Indeed any outlining, any attempt to spiritualize matter, to make God, or Truth, in the image and likeness of mortal structure and belief, action and law, receives sufficient rebuke in the following passage from page 268 of Science and Health: "In this final struggle for supremacy, semi-metaphysical systems afford no substantial aid to scientific metaphysics, for their arguments are based on the false testimony of the material senses as well as on the facts of Mind." Let us note those significant words: "as well as on the facts of Mind," for it must surely be obvious that not a single student would rely on aught but Mind if he had even a glimmer of conviction that Mind is God Himself, all there is, and that therefore not only evil is unreal, but also all physical structure and organization, all life in matter, and all matter itself.

Now, in Christian Science there is to be found that peace which passeth understanding; indeed, if the student does not experience this peace, he has not a proper grasp of Christian Science. As a rule, when this peace is lacking, the student has not got the correct idea of God as divine Principle, but looks on God as being a means to be used for getting the most out of human living. Now that is not Christian Science. The only correct idea of God is that God is all there is, all-inclusive Mind or substance, so that all is divine Principle and the manifestation of divine Principle. Indeed, the fact must early be grasped, that the mortal who essays to grapple with the error of belief of life in matter by the help of aught beside divine Principle, cannot demonstrate the healing power of Christian Science.

When the student wakes up to the fact that all that strives, and has alternate fits of vision and confusion, and resists and hastens, is merely mortal seeming, and not man at all, and should be and must be self-destroyed, he turns and acknowledges God to be All-in-all, and humbly asks to become even as His hired servant, that is, used by divine Principle alone. Christ Jesus did not declare: "The Son can do nothing of himself" as a means and in the hope of getting for himself precisely what a human being would. Was it not rather his constant reminder to the human Jesus, who was tempted on all points as we are, by fear, greed, pride, and the flesh? Jesus kept the carnal mind at the point of nothingness, and so, denying all personal claims to power, he yielded up all time and space to God, Spirit, took off his shoes before the presence of the infinite good, and thus recognizing the wondrous aliveness of divine Principle, his Father, he tore away the veil of matter, and revealed God's aliveness to others. Thus, in spite of clamorous calls upon him, in spite of the shortcomings and materiality of his followers, in spite of being alone in a world of ignorance, in spite of all the seeming catastrophes that assailed him and the apparently impending failure of his work, Jesus kept his peace. That is what we may do, must do if we are to do one iota of real good for God and humanity.

In spite of disappointments, Christ Jesus declared Truth, for he knew that he could not afford to do otherwise, indeed could not have done otherwise. When the physical senses, knowing that their time was but short, made their last attempts to disturb and dissuade the man Jesus, so far that he begged that the cup might be taken from him, in that same breath he declared simply, humbly, resolutely, "Nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done." So did Jesus successfully yield to the Christ, not for one moment terrified lest God should smite him for his wavering, but conscious that the Mind of Christ alone was the real, and calm in the assurance that what was best should be, earnestly willing that what was best should be, knowing that "My grace is sufficient for thee," confident that no experience could come to him by way of penalty, or predestination, or chance, but solely because it was inevitable since he was ready for it, ready to overcome. So was it that he carried through his great purpose in moment-by-moment triumph in spite

of the onslaughts of doubt and so-called prudence, actually demonstrating that his entire and only Life was God, Spirit, and overcoming the belief that life is in matter.

Thus the man who takes the broad view of life, who is content to rely utterly upon what he sees in Mind, remains undisturbed. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 306 of Science and Health: "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal." Thus it was that Jesus could sleep through the storm. It is significant that this passage in the fourth chapter of Mark should be the only occasion where Jesus is recorded as sleeping. According to this passage he calmly slept through the storm—and earned the implied reproach of his disciples: "Master, carest thou not that we perish? And he arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm. And he said unto them, Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith?"

But, let us make no mistake. Jesus did not still the storm. He knew that there was no storm.

## The Lake Is Bright Beneath

The mountain-tops are bright above,  
The lake is bright beneath—  
And the mist is seen, the rocks between.

In a silver shroud to wreath,  
Merrily on the maple spray  
The redbreast thrills his roundelay,  
And the oriole blithely flits among  
The boughs where her pendent nest  
is hung.

The squirrel his morning revel keeps  
In the chestnut's leafy screen,  
And the fawn from the thicket gayly  
leaps.

To gambol upon the green,  
Now on the broad lake's waters blue  
Dances many a light canoe;

—Charles Fenno Hoffman.

## Public Speaking

The first rule for public speaking, therefore, is, Have something that you desire very much to say. The second rule is, Always speak in a natural key, and in a conversational manner. The days of pompous and stilted eloquence are gone by, and it was perhaps Wendell Phillips more than anybody else who put an end to it in this country, and substituted a simpler style.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "Hints on Speech-Making."

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By

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## Concerning Individual Freedom

While mankind are lawless, their desire is for lawless freedom. When they have learnt to understand the meaning of duty and the value of reason, they incline more and more to be guided and restrained by these in the exercise of their freedom; but they do not therefore desire freedom less; they do not become disposed to accept the will of other people as the representative and interpreter of those guiding principles. On the contrary, the communities in which the reason has been most cultivated, and in which the idea of social duty has been most powerful, are those which have most strongly asserted the freedom of action of the individual—the liberty of each to govern his conduct by his own feelings of duty, and by such laws and social restraints as his own conscience can subscribe to.

He who would rightly appreciate the worth of personal independence as an element of happiness, should consider the value he himself puts upon it as an ingredient of his own. There is no subject on which there is a greater habitual difference of judgment between a man judging for himself, and the same man judging for other people. When he hears others complaining that they are not allowed freedom of action—that their own will has not sufficient influence in the regulation of their affairs—his inclination is, to ask, what are their grievances? what positive damage they sustain? and in what respect they consider their affairs to be mismanaged? and if they fail to make out, in answer to these questions, what appears to him a sufficient case, he turns a deaf ear, and regards their complaint as the fanciful querulousness of people whom nothing reasonable will satisfy. But he has a quite different standard of judgment when he is deciding for himself. Then, the most unexceptionable administration of his interests by a tutor set over him, does not satisfy his feelings; his personal exclusion from the deciding authority appears itself the greatest grievance of all, rendering it superfluous even to enter into the question of mismanagement. —From "The Subjection of Women," by John Stuart Mill.

## Gorgeous Blossom Days

Oh the gorgeous Blossom-days!  
When broad flag-flowers drink and blow,  
In and out in summer-breeze  
Dragon-flies flash to and fro;  
Ashen branches hang out keys;  
Oaks put forth the rosy shoot.  
Wandering herds wax sleek at ease,  
Lovely blossoms end in fruit.  
—Christina Rossetti.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Wearing the Lion's Skin

THE gentlemen in Greece who have fought for the lion's skin are already beginning to find it several sizes too large for them. It is one thing to go masquerading in a lion's skin, it is quite another thing to frighten the man you meet on the road into believing that you are a lion. As a consequence of this, the competitors for the skin have begun to quarrel among themselves, with the result that Mr. Rhalis has already resigned the premiership to Mr. Kallogeropoulos. The incident reminds one more than anything else of the famous dispute in "Bombarde Furioso," when, on Africa's burning shore, the two lions heard each other utter grievous roars, with the result, as the writer says, that the first lion thought the last a bore. Mr. Veniselos, at Nice, is consulted by prime ministers, presidents, and kings, while Mr. Gounaris finds so evident a cold shoulder awaiting him, in London, that the moment he has looked forward to for so long is crowded with disappointment, and instead of wearing part of the lion's skin on the Thames, he finds there is nothing left for him but to remain in Athens.

Meantime, Mr. Veniselos, more generous to Greece than Greece has been to him, leaves Nice to travel to London, in order to attempt the task of persuading Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George not to deprive Greece of any of the territory his efforts have won for her, but to remember that it was justice to his country and not honor for himself that he fought for; and, therefore, that Hellas should not be shorn of any of those unredeemed provinces which were to have been restored to her after centuries of separation. It is quite true that the prime ministers may reply that it was just because the Greeks had accepted Mr. Veniselos as their Prime Minister, that they were prepared to grant her that territorial aggrandizement, which they never would have dreamed of granting to a government headed by King Constantine and his pro-German officers and politicians. To this Mr. Veniselos replies, in an interview which he gave to one of our representatives in London, on Saturday last, that it is only fair to remember that King Constantine and his pro-German officers are an incident in the history of Greece, which in no case can continue for more than a brief period; and that, since in his time, at any rate, Germany can never recover her strength, it would be unfair to make the Greece of the future suffer for the mistakes of the King of the present.

Mr. Veniselos, indeed, carried his appeal to the Allies even a little further. They ought, he insisted, in fairness to remember that in June, 1917, he had wished to enter Athens at the head of the three splendid divisions of Greek troops which he had organized at Salonika. Had he been allowed to do this, he would have dethroned the King with Greek bayonets. In the anxiety, however, to spare Greek fighting against Greek, he accepted the intervention of the Allies, with the result that the impression was given that he had returned to power behind foreign bayonets, and had taken advantage of the forces of the Allies to compel the abdication of the King. Nor was this all. It was at the demand of General Sarraïl, the French officer in command of the allied troops, that the pro-German officers in the Greek service were dismissed, with the result that these 1200 men became a vast propaganda society for the return of the King. Because of all these things, therefore, Mr. Veniselos asks the allied prime ministers not to misjudge a nation which had been led astray by the propaganda of a specious political campaign, but to give the Greek people credit for more patriotism than they are willing to give their leaders credit for, and to leave the new Hellas, built up through his agency, to work out its destiny as the guardian of civilization in the marches of the East.

By this time, probably, the Greek people are beginning to discover that shouting loyalty in the streets has about as much effect on the world's foreign politics as using a syringe on a volcano in eruption. The army in Smyrna remains an army in Smyrna, and demobilization is no nearer than when they turned their thumbs down on Mr. Veniselos for not demobilizing. They have, it is true, acquired a King, but they have not continued to receive the allied credits. And as for the terrible repression of the Veniselos régime, it is becoming quite evident that the censorship of Mr. Rhalis or of Mr. Kallogeropoulos is making it extremely difficult to learn today in London, New York, or Paris, what is happening in Athens. In short, if the Greeks are not as blind as Polyphemus, they must have already begun to discover that they have repudiated Mr. Veniselos for obtaining for them Thrace and Smyrna, the Islands and Northern Epirus, in a time of war, in order to risk losing these at the hands of King Constantine in a time of peace. Indeed, if they do not lose them it will probably be owing more to the unselfish effort of Mr. Veniselos than to anything the King or his ministers are able to accomplish between them.

The interview with Mr. Veniselos, previously alluded to, makes clear the appalling difficulties with which he was faced. For a year and ten months he was absent from Greece, with the exception of forty-five days, laboring day and night for the interests of his country, where only those interests could be protected, at the conferences and in the capitals of the Allies. Nobody knew this better than the men opposed to Mr. Veniselos who are now attempting to wear the lion's skin. Yet they have not hesitated to use this fact, as an argument against him, to people too ignorant of high politics to understand the truth, nor have they hesitated to make capital out of the other fact that things were done in the ex-Prime Minister's absence which could never have been done if it had been possible for him to be present, and which the people should have forgotten as a mere incident of the difficulties of the occasion.

Today King Constantine gives it out, or allows it to be circulated through the press, that if Mr. Veniselos

wishes to come to terms with him, it is his business to approach the King rather than that of the King to approach him. Evidently the King's residence in Switzerland has taught him very little indeed. He apparently still thinks that the wearer of a crown is of more importance to a country than a great statesman. If he does not correct his political outlook, he may yet find that the wheels of progress turned pretty rapidly during the great war, and that the world estimates kings by a different standard than it did even in 1914.

### "Straws" Between the Lines

READING between the lines in newspaper reports frequently leads to important deductions and reveals definite trends of the times, as well as activities going on under the surface, that, for various reasons, are not set forth in the text. Business men and financiers are adept in discerning these "straws," and coming events may often be anticipated by the shadows thus cast. An instance at hand involves two news articles, both from Washington, and printed on the same day. The first quotes Dr. Harry A. Garfield, former United States Fuel Administrator, as telling a Senate committee, at a hearing on the Calder coal regulation bill, that "some governmental force, acting in the interests of the public at large, must be created eventually for industries producing prime necessities of civilization, where Capital and Labor are both highly organized." The second is one of those circumstantial accounts written by men in the capital, who usually have responsible sources of information, or a keenness that is surprisingly, and sometimes disconcertingly, accurate. This latter article is to the effect that the President-elect, Mr. Harding, contemplates the appointment, early in his administration, of Herbert Hoover and Major-General Charles S. Dawes as chairmen of two important commissions. Mr. Hoover, according to these advices, is to be offered the chairmanship of a board on reconstruction, to deal with problems growing out of the war, particularly those having to do with housing, unemployment, the coal situation, and industrial conditions, for the establishment of which legislation would be necessary. General Dawes is said to be favored for a commission to undertake the proposed reorganization of the departments of the government, with a view to placing them on a sound business basis.

The significance of these two statements, whether they be wholly or partly true, is, when they are taken together, obvious, and it is a logical conclusion that national leaders are thinking about ways and means for meeting a situation that has been developing and becoming more apparent for years. That there is need for machinery to make adjustments to changes that come too rapidly for the present governmental equipment is asserted by William Allen White, the Kansas editor, who says that although economic problems are now the paramount issues in the United States, both the great parties fail to state or meet the issues clearly, but concern themselves more particularly with nominations and victories. He declares that if the nation is to progress, "it must break this iron cage of political caste." This utterance directs attention to one phase of the problem, and if the end he seeks were achieved it would go far to clarify the atmosphere and perhaps hasten the day of less politics and more business in government. It would at least define more plainly some issues, and thereby benefit honest business men who want an understanding of what they may do far more than they, openly at least, demand any special privilege.

This factor of tremendous importance is brought out by Dr. Garfield. For years the industrial and capitalistic groups of the country have been steadily concentrating their organizations, usually, it may be said, starting honestly; Capital upon the basis of better service to the people, and Labor on that of better service to itself; but both developing by their growth opportunities which, when taken advantage of, are not always to the benefit of the public. In the days of free competition, with no artificial interference with supply and demand, these factors did regulate business and prices. But as the race becomes keener, and centralization increases, the automatic control exercised by competition is graduated down dangerously near to the vanishing point, as has been proved time and again in the cases of prosecution brought by the government against various lines of activity not confined to Capital or Labor, or their common denominator, business.

Unquestionably, business should be given every legitimate encouragement, for its success is essential to the people as a whole, yet laws and regulations in behalf of the people whom it serves must keep pace with the changing conditions. For instance, representatives of business virtually say, "Let us alone, competition will regulate prices." But such a policy can hardly be permitted to continue when circumstances develop showing that it may be more economical to have no competition, as in the case of telephones, lighting companies, and trolley systems. Surely a commission or some regulator must be provided to protect the people. The services mentioned represent obvious monopolies, and there are other lines of business that are approaching the monopolistic status in effect, at least, either by public acceptance or private understanding.

Just how far the new administration will go in developing methods already in practice through the instrumentality of the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the Federal Reserve Board, remains to be seen. While it is always well not to be too hasty in putting off the tried for the new, there is ample reason for believing that present conditions demand that the government shall keep abreast of business and the affairs of the body politic. Both Capital and Labor should realize, and act constructively upon the realization, that the object is not to persecute business, but to approach the situation with a purpose "to help mold the world more to the heart's desire."

### Mr. Briand's Vote of Confidence

THAT there is a very formidable "but" attached to the vote of confidence which, after a strenuous debate lasting four days, was accorded to Aristide Briand, the French Premier, by the Chamber of Deputies late on

Wednesday night cannot be doubted. The Chamber made the expression of confidence as convincing as it could, for 385 votes to 125 indicates, perhaps, as much confidence as any statesman could be expected to command in France at the present time. Nevertheless, the proviso is quite unmistakable that if Mr. Briand, in the coming conference in London over the German reparations, abates one jot of the French demands, then his Ministry will follow the Ministry of Mr. Leygues down to defeat in less than twenty-four hours. As it was, Mr. Briand had by no means an easy task to secure what he did in the way of a mandate. Ever since the Chamber's overthrow of Mr. Leygues a fortnight or so ago because he demanded a free hand and refused to disclose the course he proposed to take in discussing the question of reparations with the allied premiers, the Chamber has been more and more insistent on having a very direct say in the work of settlement.

The chief problem facing Mr. Briand in the course of the recent debate was the evident determination of his critics to secure from him the fullest possible statement as to the course he intended to take in London, not only on the straight issue of the reparations, but on that far more delicate question, the means to be adopted to secure Germany's compliance. From the first hour of the debate, it was evident that the very vagueness of the situation on this question of sanctions was a danger to Mr. Briand. No announcement has so far been made to Germany on the matter, and the only official mention of sanctions is to be found in the report of Marshal Foch on disarmament, which is fortified by an alleged verbal consent of Mr. Lloyd George to its terms. The Chamber showed itself determined to secure information, if not a definite undertaking, from the Premier on this question, and it is a remarkable tribute to the parliamentary skill of Mr. Briand that he was able to avoid directly committing himself. With all the wisdom of a true statesman, he took his stand on the great fundamental necessity of maintaining the alliance. Here he knew, in spite of much hot-headed criticism, he was sure of being able to compel support. "If we encounter resistance," he declared in answer to a former War Minister, Mr. Lefebvre, "you will see if I have a feeble government. If, tomorrow, the hour of penalties strikes, I shall go with the Allies to the last step. But if I must go alone, I shall not go. I shall not go except with our Allies. Germany will pay if we conserve our force, and if, united with our allies, we demand that she pay."

Further than this the French Premier refused to go. The government, he declared late on Wednesday evening, could be relied upon to take all measures to make Germany pay, but the Chamber would have to be content with that. If the Chamber was not content with that and did not accord him a vote of confidence by midnight he would resign. The Chamber acquiesced and Mr. Briand won, but the Chamber's proviso was emphatic.

### Teacher Supply

ONE of the most serious problems connected with education in the United States, as in many other countries, is the question of securing an adequate supply of teachers. Never before in human history was there such a universal desire for education as there is today, yet the supply of teachers is far from keeping pace with the increasing demand. In the May of last year, according to a recent statement by George F. Zook, specialist in higher education in the United States Bureau of Education, the bureau estimated that at least 15,000 more teachers would be needed in the coming year in the high schools than could be recruited from the colleges and universities. At that time thousands of elementary schools were closed on account of the impossibility of securing teachers; whilst, in still more cases, it had been found necessary to accept teachers who failed to meet the very lowest requirements imposed by the regulations. Conditions at present are somewhat better than they were a year or so ago, but the most cursory examination of the situation must lead to the conviction that no amount of tinkering will be of any avail, but that what is needed is a thorough change in the popular view as to the position of the teacher and what should be required of him.

Now it is unquestionably true that, ever since the first day the human race evinced the smallest desire to learn anything, it has proceeded on the basis of paying its teachers the very least that they could be induced to accept. Until quite recently, wherever anyone might go up and down the world he would be sure to find the school-teacher one of the worst-paid members of the community. In the past, this parsimony toward the teacher was undoubtedly due to the fact that almost anyone was thought good enough to teach, and almost anyone who had any "learning" at all thought himself qualified to teach. The supply was, therefore, often much greater than the demand, and, where this was not the case, the alternative of shutting up the school always seemed obviously preferable to paying anything out of the ordinary in the way of salary. Today this old order has been swept away, but its atmosphere is by no means entirely dissipated. As Mr. Zook very justly remarks, in the statement already referred to, the work of the average teacher has increased in difficulty many times over. It is no longer a matter of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The old-fashioned spelling bee is not the test of educational efficiency it used to be. The older proportion of teachers to population will no longer suffice; neither will the degree of preparation sufficient for the older days serve the needs of modern schools.

As a remedy for this situation, not only better salaries and the insistence on and maintenance of a higher standard amongst teachers are required, but the reformation of the popular attitude toward the teacher. The teaching profession is one of the most important and honorable of all the professions, and, in some way or other, a more general recognition of this fact must be secured. The first step toward securing this recognition is the payment to the teacher of a really adequate salary, but, side by side with this simple act of justice and common sense, must go the demand for increased efficiency and higher attainments. Those who have made any study of the question recognize very clearly that a low standard of efficiency

amongst teachers, combined with a low salary, far from being an economy, is one of the most foolish and short-sighted forms of extravagance. Yet, in no fewer than nine out of the forty-eight states of the Union more than 80 per cent of the rural school teachers have never had as much as two years of education beyond that given in the high school. This, of course, is a state of things that should not be allowed to continue, and will not be permitted when the situation is more fully understood.

### Editorial Notes

AS THERE are already ominous signs that the recent disclosure made by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer as to Great Britain's proposal for the cancellation of inter-allied war debts is to be seized upon by certain disruptive forces in the United States for a renewed campaign against the United Kingdom, it is well that prominence be given to the exact words of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's statement. "We sought no national advantage for ourselves," Mr. Chamberlain declared. "We proposed a solution in which we should have forgone claims larger than any remitted to us, and we proposed it because we believed it would be in the interests of the good relations amongst peoples, the rehabilitation of national credit and the restoration of international trade. Our great international debt is due to the obligations we undertook on behalf of our allies. If we had had only to consider ourselves we should have been practically free of external debt at the present time." Anyone, of course, may verify these statements for himself from almost any year book.

AN AMERICAN professor has coolly taken the measure of that mighty star in the constellation of Orion, Betelgeuse, as a tailor might that of a customer for a suit of clothes, and determined that it has a diameter of 260,000,000 miles! One sees now that the principal trouble with our earth, war, is due largely to its puny dimensions. We are all too much huddled together for convenience. Think of the earth, for instance, as stretched out to Betelgeuse's gigantic proportions. Instead of Germany threatening Britain's supremacy of the seven seas—or would it be a thousand?—it seems likely that neither country would ever have heard of the other, except perhaps by wireless; while as to an Irish question, the distance between Holyhead and Dublin, a matter of, say, 100,000 miles, requiring many months to cover it, might possibly prove too discouraging even to agitators of the ebullient Sinn Féin type. Of course, a Columbus, contemplating a voyage to an India distant a million miles, might fail to find a crew. So there would be some little disadvantages to set off the conveniences. But the real point is that if it took, on an average, a few score years for neighbor nations to drop in on one another, and a would-be globe-trotter a thousand years to travel only one-sixth of the earth's circumference, the probabilities are that plowshares fashioned into swords would be unknown commodities, and peace would be a matter of geographical necessity.

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT must look to his laurels, if it is not too late to save them. For apparently he has been badly forestalled. Some one has been unkind enough to rummage among the ancient records of India, there to "discover" that aeronautics were flourishing in that country as long ago as 500 B. C. The statement makes one rub one's eyes to see if one is not dreaming. But there are the troublesome Caves of Ellora with figures of ancient Hindu machines! How are we going to get over them? Also, there are, according to recent reports, the awkward references in the traditional books of the Brahmins to the use of "flying carriages"; and there is Rawan, a king of Ceylon, flying over his opponents' armies and not infrequently causing them severe loss. There is Ramchanda, too, flying from his capital at Ajindhia, and, worse and worse, there is actually that Sanskrit term for an aeronaut, "Vaman-Arj." Awkward, very awkward! Think of people "vaman-yaning" an aeroplane—or was it an aero-bag?—dropping Indian "explosion torches" or aerial torpedoes from it! It all seems too good, or rather too bad, to be true. Henceforward we may have to look with different "eyes" upon that glorious little monument to flying at Le Mans and once more ask ourselves that hoary conundrum: "Is there really anything new under the sun?"

A "COLLEGE of fisheries" is not yet such a familiar term that it does not continue to strike one as odd, or, better, unexpected. For who, while meditating upon any phase of the fish industry, would combine the thought of fish with that of college? True it is that there are "schools" of fish, and that while in these schools the fish take various courses, some courses being notional or elective, and others necessary or required. But fish have never advanced from schools into colleges. The terms "college of fish," "fishing college" or "fish college" would, of course, never do at all. It is understood, however, that the college of fisheries of the University of Washington, on the Pacific coast of the United States, has already justified its establishment. Now leading men of the fishing business in Boston have proposed that a similar institution be undertaken by Harvard University, for the Atlantic coast. Truly, many industries are acquiring dignity!

THE new road between Nice and Monte Carlo is still in the making, but already those who will can pass along it and turn archaeologist at the ruins of Olivula, perched on the summit of the lofty cliff. The ruins are presided over by an enterprising abbé, who first bought and then for fourteen years excavated the mountain top, alone, formed a one-roomed museum of his trophies, and presented various problems that await solution. The relics range from neolithic weapons and implements to thirteenth century coins and pottery. There are Greek, Roman, Carthaginian, and Gallic coins and pottery, there is pre-Roman masonry, and a Phœnician origin has been suggested for the town. Will excavation on a larger scale give light on the lost history of this smooth-named town, which seems to have been a perch of safety to many races and generations?